THE BAYANA TRACT: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MUGHAL REMAINS

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C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that the Ph.D. thesis entitled ' THE BAYANA TRACT : AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MUGHAL REMAINS', submitted by Mr. Rajeev Bargoti, is an original work done by him. It is based on an extensive physical survey of the Mughal archaeological remains. Besides, information from contemporary Persian Chronicles and account of European travellers has also been corroborated. To my knowledge the work is original and suitable to be submitted for the award of Ph.D. degree.

(Prof. I. H. SIDDIQUI)
Supervisor

'om an [illegible]naārkāva namah'

.... to Shivani
my inspiration
and companion

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I feel elated in expressing gratitude to my parents-in-law and parents.

I take my responsibility for any mistake that still remains.

(RAJEEV BARGOTI)

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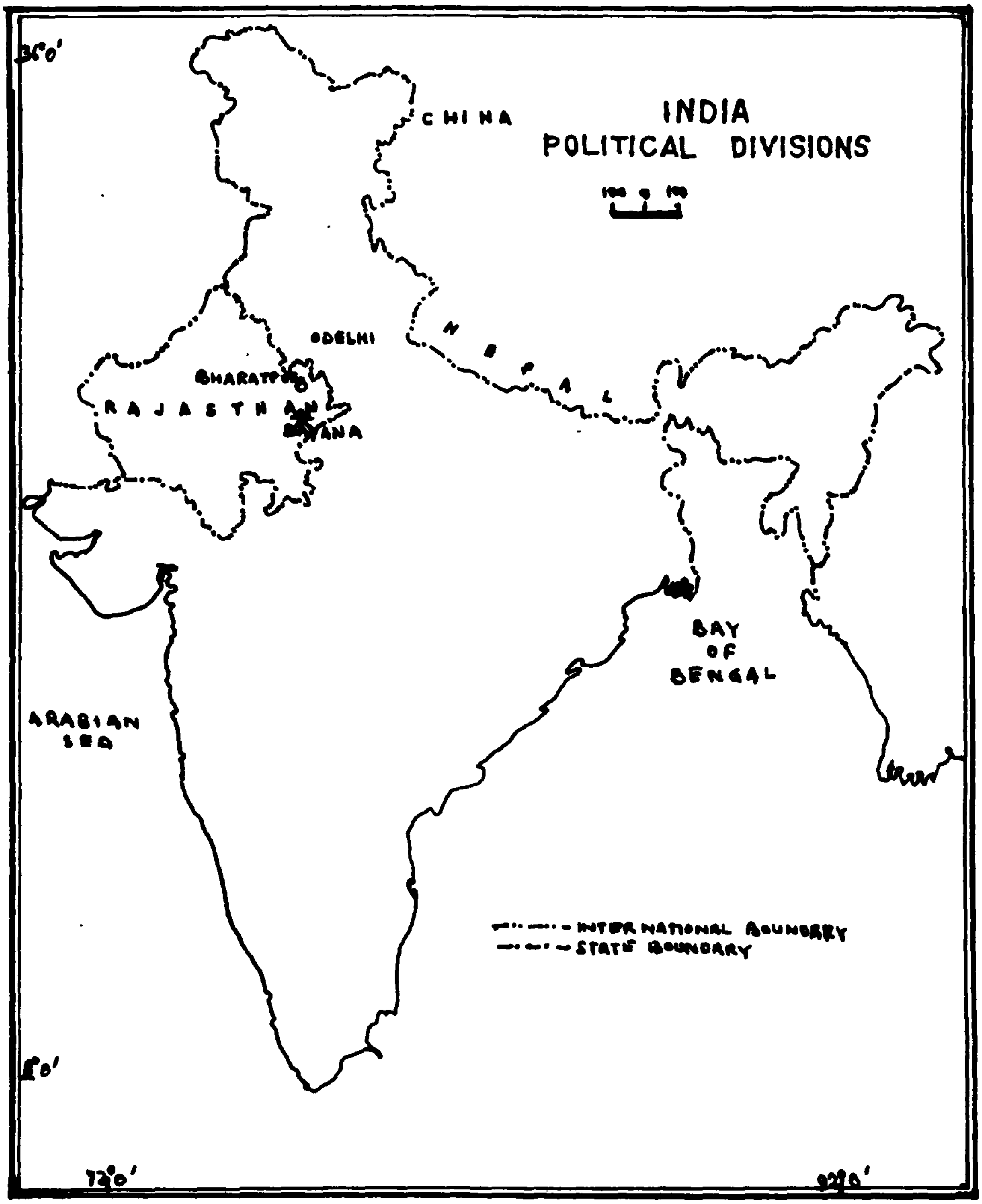
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SELECTED ABBREVIATIONS

A&C	Art and Culture
Ain	Ain-i Akbari
Arhsatta-Bayana	Arhsatta Pargana Bayana Va Sikandarabad
AV-IHC	Aligarh Volume for Indian History Congress
BN	Babur Nama
CEHI	The Cambridge Economic History of India
CII	Corpus Inscriptionum, Indicarum
ECD	Early Chauhan Dynasty
EFI	English Factories in India
EI-A&P	Epigraphia Indica, Arabic and Persian Supplement
HN	Humayun Nama
IA	Indian Antiquary
JIEDRC	Journal of Islamic Environment Design Research Centre.
JOR	Journal of Orient Research
JIH	Journal of Indian History
PIHC	Proceedings of Indian History Congress
RTER	Report of Tour in Eastern Rajasthan
S&C	Science and Culture
SH	Studies in History
TA	Tabaqat-i Akbari
TN	Tabaqat-i Nasiri
ZWIMWA	Zaffar-ul-Walih-bi-Muzaffar -wa-Alihi
m	Metre
cm	Centimetre

What about Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi of Yahya Sarhindi? [initials] 8/4/97


INDIA
POLITICAL DIVISIONS
CHINA
NEPAL
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
BAY
OF
BENGAL
ARABIAN
SEA
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
36°0'
8°0'
72°0'
92°0'

INTRODUCTION

In 1989 the Department of History (CAS) assigned me the topic, THE BAYANA TRACT: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MUGHAL REMAINS', leading to Ph.D. degree. The survey work which included a detailed physical examination of buildings and other archaeological remains took about 8 months to complete. During the survey it was observed and felt that Mughal buildings could not be studied in exclusion. Archaeological remains of the Sultanate period and that of Mughals have come down inter-linked and intermingled with each other and it was next to impossible to examine the two separately. What therefore has been followed is that buildings of both periods have been studied together for having in common many architectural character. Although the title requires a study of Mughal remains alone. There was another attraction to include remains of the Sultanate period, therefore should not be deemed to be an over-ambitious plan on the part of present writer.

In the present thesis an attempt is made to corroborate the textual references with archaeological remains and inscriptions. For references and information many aspects, the contemporary persian chronicles studied and quoted are : Tabaqat-i Nasiri, Tarikh-i Firoz Shahi (Barni), Tarikh-i Firoz Shahi (Afif), Tarikh-i Khan Jahani, Babur Nama, Humayun Nama, Ain-i-Akbari and Tuzuk-i Jahangiri etc.. Travellers' account quoted are : Early Travels in India, Jahangir's India, De Imperio Mogni Magolis, The Travels of Peter Mundi and English Factory Records (From 1618 to 1645) etc.. Epigraphical work mentioned are : Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum, Epigraphia Indica, Arabic and Persian Supplement and Indian Antiquary etc. A very important unpublished local source is a Rajasthani document Arhsatta Pargana Bayana va Sikandrabad V.S. 1750. After completing desk-work, next step was the physical survey which included a detailed examination of more than seventy archaeological remains. To illustrate these monuments detailed sketches of ground plan and photographs taken are appended with thesis. By and large the monuments are listed chronologically with the help of inscriptions found on them, architectural features and

local traditions still current in the area about many buildings. Many a still unidentified monuments are also mentioned in the last of list.

Present thesis has been divided into six chapters:

CHAPTER I : ENVIRONS OF BAYANA TRACT gives details of Bayana tract such as location, historical status, geology, river and water resources and climate of the area.

CHAPTER II: HISTORICAL OUTLINES gives political history of Bayana region from pre-Turkish times till the end of Aurangzeb's reign. After Ghorian conquest, it became one of the most important townships, because of its strategic location. Its status from iqta was raised to sarkar during Sultanate period. But during the Mughals, after subjugation of Rajputana and Malwa, it lost its strategic importance and therefore reduced to pargana headquarters. By Aurangzeb's time Bayana remained only a thana.

CHAPTER III: ECONOMY OF THE BAYANA TRACT deals with the economy such as crop pattern in Sultanate period and change in 17th century. With increase in demand for indigo in the European market, peasants of Bayana opted to indigo cultivation. This phenomenon has also been shown in tabulated

form. European travellers' account is supported by the archaeological findings of indigo-vats at different locations, there being continuous fall in administrative position, agro-product of Bayana-indigo contributed to the prosperity of Bayana in 17th c. AD.

CHAPTER IV: ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN AND AROUND BAYANA deals with the study of the archaeological remains after dividing them typologically in twelve parts. These archaeological findings are further illustrated by ground plans and photographs of monuments.

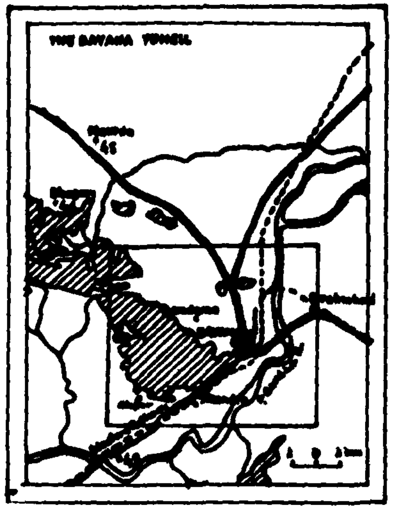
CHAPTER V: GROWTH OF THE BAYANA TOWNSHIP gives the picture of the urban growth upto the Mughal period. After plotting the monuments on different maps, the urban growth is being illustrated.

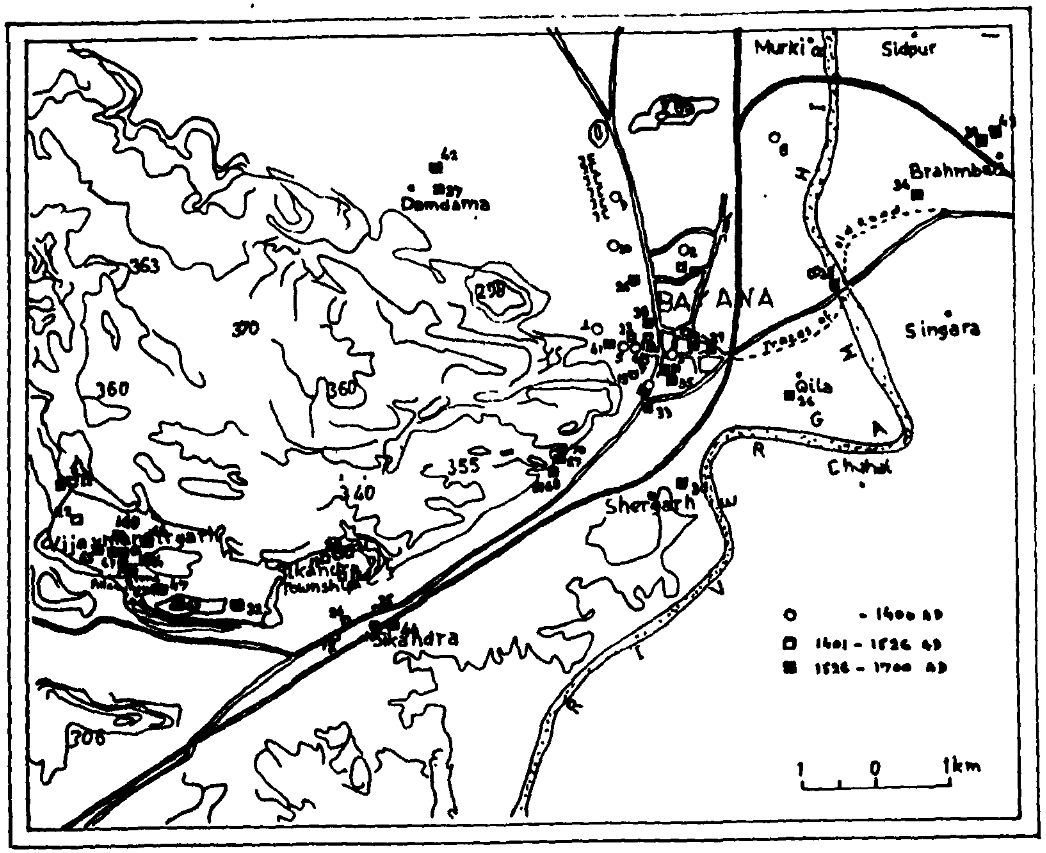
CHAPTER VI: CONCLUSION

APPENDICES : (A) NOTE OF THE MAP OF BAYANA &
(B) INSCRIPTIONS are refered in the main body of the thesis.

It is believed that this work would stimulate further research on MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY.

Map(A) Bayana Township Down to 1700 A.D.





monuments

1 Sultankot
2 Abubakar's Tomb
3 Chhota Darwaza
4 Remains of Darwaza
5 Ukha Masjid
6 Well
7 Nazion ki Masjid
8 Jhalar Baoli
9 Dam/ Band
10 Idgah
11 Talali Masjid
12 Hospice
13 Ghd Khan's Tomb
14 Mazina/ Minar
15 Nohi Khan ka Maqbara
18 Sikandra
19 Mosque at Sikandra
20 Square Tank
21 Baoli
22 Orav Baoli
23 Mazina/ Minar
24 Lodi Mosque
25 Idgah
26 Talakni Masjid
27 Pavilion
28 Sher Shahi Bridge
29 Sher Darwaza
30 Sher Garh
31 Shaikh Sadullah's - -Hospice and Baoli
32 Pavilion
33 Jhjhri
34 Idgah
35 Cupola
36 Qila
37 Damdama
38 Jahangiri Gate
39 Maryam Zamani's - -Baoli
40 Market and Sarai
41 Lal Mahal
42-46 Indigo Vats
42 at Damdama
43 at Brahbad
44 at Sikandra V.
45 at Maunda
46 at Bhagori
47 Kunda
48 Chakar Baoli
49 Barakhamba Baoli
50-62 Thirteen Gates in Vijaymandirgarh
63 Residential Building
64-66 Other Structures
67 Mosque
68 Baoli
69 Barraques
70 Cupola

CHAPTER-I

ENVIRONS OF BAYANA TRACT

Present city of Bayana (26° 55'N; 77°17'E) is situated 45 km to the south-west of the Bharatpur and 76 km from Agra, on the left bank of seasonal river Gambhir. It is a tehsil headquarters of district Bharatpur in Eastern Rajasthan. For the present work the geographical limits have been taken to form 'the Bayana Tract'.

From the last decade of 12th century till 1580-81,[1] Bayana and its territory was known as iqta/fiqh/Sarkar-i-Bayana. Before 1505-06 AD Agra then not more than a village, formed also a part of Sarkar Bayana but in that year nine Pargana of Sarkar Bayana were taken to constitute Agra a separate Sarkar with its headquarters at Agra.[2] After the annexation of Malwa and parts of Rajputana, Bayana remained no more important and it was reduced to Pargana headquarters attached to Sarkar Agra during Akbar's reign. By the time of Aurangzeb's reign Bayana further lost its strategic importance and was made a Thana headquarters some time in 1669 AD.[3]

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1. Year of formation of new geographical and political boundaries of pargana, sarkar, and subah headquarters in Akbar's reign, See Ain I, p.82.
2. Tarikh-i-khan Jahani, trans, pp. 195-96.
3. Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's Reign, 1659-1706, p.55.

Writing about the 'Neolithic and Chalcholithic Cultures outside the Harappan Orbit', Nayanjot Lahiri has mentioned about the internal trade route which indicates that during proto-historic period a trade route from Gujarat to Northern India via Malwa passes through Bayana[1]. The internal trade routes from Gujarat to Northern India-one via Malwa, and other via Ajmer passed through Bayana during Mughal period[2]. Bayana was one of the important market place in pre-sultanate India[3].

Topographically land of the tehsil Bayana is fertile and also diversified by hill features. Hills and broken ground characterised almost the whole tract. There is a range of big hill of Aravalli hills called Damdama, on which remains of the fort Vijaymandir are still standing. It starts from the west of the city of Bayana and extends upto village Bhagori in the north-west of Bayana, village Alapur, Sikandra and More Talab in the south-west of Bayana. The height of the hills at different places varies from 340 m to 370 m above the sea level. There are two hillocks at a distance of about 5 km, to the

1. Lahiri, Nayanjot, The Archaeology of Indian Trade Route upto C. 200 B.C., p. 245.
2. cf. An Atlas of Mughal Empire, Plates 6A & 8A.
3. Indian Antiquary, X, p.2.

north of Bayana, on both sides of the road to Bharatpur. The height of these hillocks is about 240 mt and 2.63 mt.[1]

Presently there is no perennial river in the Bayana tract except the river Gambhir which probably has lost its original source and has become a seasonal flowing only during rains. This river enters the tract from the south-western corner. After receiving water of the Kakund and travelling about 56 km first towards the east and than in the north-easterly direction, where it joins the river Banganga near village Kurka in tehsil Rupbas.[2] The main slope[3] of the tract is running, from the north-west of Bayana to the east or from village Damdama to the river Gambhir. A baoli,[4] and a dam (band)[5] are constructed to conserve the rain water flowing through this main slope for maximum utilisation to irrigate large area. Another slope is towards the south from the hill features near village Alapur (located to the south west of Bayana to the river Gambhir.

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1. See the map of Bayana annexed.
2. The Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Bharatpur, p.8.
3. See the map of Bayana and its environ'.
4. See the monument no.8.
5. See Chapter IV, Part VIII, monument no.11.

Barakhamba baoli[1] is also erected in this slope to store the rain water. Hakims of Bayana constructed baoli's[2] in other slopes, to check the flow of rain water at diffierent points.

Soil is basically laid by the Gangetic alluvian washed down from the Shivalik ranges. The colour of soil varies from pale-brown to yellowish brown or brown. The soil is highly fertile, therefore most of the agricultural crops both traditional and cash (jins-i-kamil) can be grown in this tract. According to Baburnama, the land of Sarkar Bayana was fertile and land revenue collected then amounted to 1 crore,14 laks, and 14,930 tankas per annum.[3]

The Ain-i-Akbari and a Rajasthani document 'Arhsatta-Pargana Bayana Va Sikandarabad v.s. 1750 (1692-93)[4] also give description of crops grown in Bayana tract.[5]

The area found in parts of upper Gangetic plain with jetting out of hill's small plateau, which consists mostly

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1. Ibid, monument no.59.
2. See monument no.21, 22,39 & 68.
3. Baburnama, p.521.
4. The Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner, Rajasthan.
5. See Table (B) & (C) in Chapter, III.

red sand stone belonging to archaic period. Thus topography becomes uneven with plains and hills.

Though the contemporary sources concerning the proposed thesis are silent about mineral wealth of the area but it may be pointed out that a large variety of mineral wealth is lying buried in the integral part of the Aravalli hills. The Aravalli hill-deposits contains mineral like lead, zinc, silver, iron, copper, mica, calcite etc..Within the Bayana tract, we have copper and iron ores[1]. Beside these quarrying is also done for used sand stone, lime stone and precious stones such as agat and beryl.[2]

Bayana has a dry climate with a hot summer, average monsoon, and a cold winter.

The annual rainfall in and around the tract is about 211 mm. Table (A) gives the monthly rainfall of the year. As we see in the table (A) the average annual rainy days come to 34.[3] During the months of July and August, the

1. The Archaeology of Indian Trade Route upto C. 200 BC, p. 220.

2. Ibid.

3. Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Bharatpur, p.36.

rainfall comes to about 80% annually. However the variation in rainfall from year to year is considerable.

The meteorological data on temperature at Bayana is available for only for few years (1957-68). The temperature increases from March to June. May and June are the hottest months of year with maximum temperature at 42°C and minimum at 26°C. The coming of the South-West monsoon, by about the end of June, brings some relief from heat. Days become a bit hot by mid ~~of~~ September, but the nights mostly remain cool. From November temperature starts falling and continues till January. From December to February cold is quite intense with January being the coldest when mercury dips to 7°C.

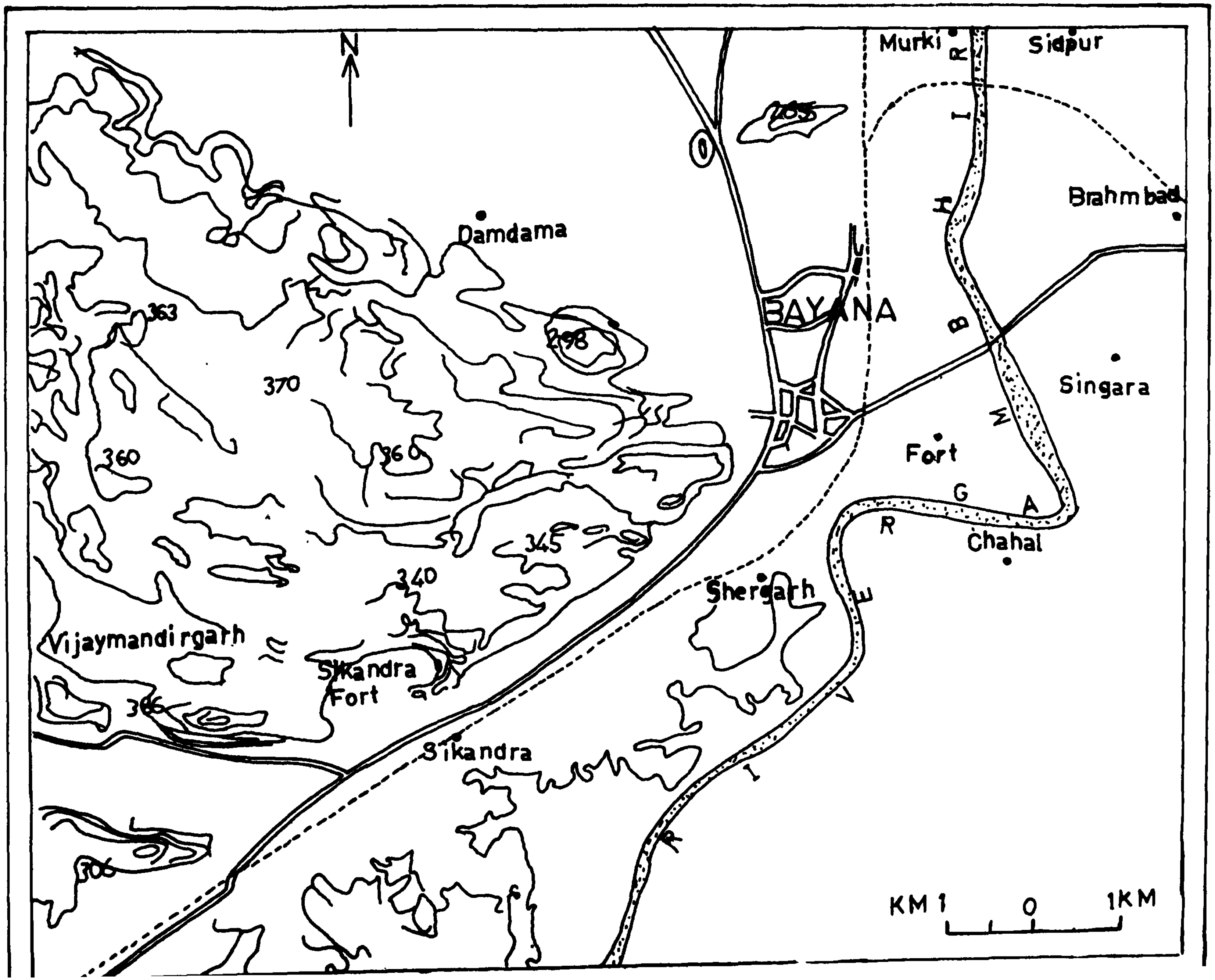
TABLE (A)

METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Months	Rain fall[1] in mm		Temperature[2] in °C	
	Max	Min	Max	Min
January	11.4	1.1	22.7	7.1
February	8.4	0.8	26.7	9.8
March	5.8	0.6	32.7	15.4
April	4.6	0.4	38.6	21.5
May	6.9	1.1	42.2	26.4
June	44.7	3.1	41.9	30.1
July	220.5	10.5	35.0	27.1
August	200.4	10.3	33.1	25.8
September	116.3	5.2	33.3	24.1
October	16.8	0.7	33.3	18.5
November	2.5	0.3	29.5	17.5
December	6.1	0.6	24.4	7.4
Annual	211		18.7	

1. *Rajasthan District Gazetteers*, Bharatpur, p.38.
2. Collected from *Tehsil* Bayana headquarter.

MAP(B) Bayana and its environ



CHAPTER-II

HISTORICAL OUTLINE

Early inscriptions [1] found at Bayana suggest that before the Ghorian conquest this place was known as 'Sripatha but in Persian source we came across the name Bayana [2]. Significantly in bilingual inscription of Khan Khanan Farmauli, found on the baoli in the Vijaymandirgarh, we find both names i.e. Sripathat in Sanskrit Version and Bayana in Persian. [3]

Before the conquest of Yaudheya tribe by Samudragupta (335-380), we are told, Bayana was the seat of the power of Yadu Chiefs. [4] Subsequently the Yadu Chiefs of Sripatha seems to have paid loyalty to the Gupta rulers. A sacrificial pillar (yupa) [5] with an inscription installed by Vishnuvardhana (as mentioned in the inscription) after the completion of pundarika sacrifice in 428 mentions Varika as one of the tribes performing obeisance to him. This strongly suggests that up to the Bayana region was under the over lordship of the Guptas rules.

See the Gupta temple near Kota.

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1. CII, Vol. III, p.27; pp.1,8 & 14 'See verse no.22 of the Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudra Gupta, pp.253-54.
2. TN, p.311; Taj-ul Maasir, (Elliot) p. 226.
3. See Appendix B inscription no.8.
4. CII, III, pp.18,14.
5. Ibid, pp.253-54.

The Bayana inscription dated V.S. 1012 (=955 AD) suggests that Sripatha was the seat of Mahipaladeva who constructed the Usha [1] temple near the market place [2]. The prefix "Maharajadhiraja" used for Mahipal of the inscription confirms him to be an independent ruler. The Bijoli rock Inscription [3] of the Chauhan King Someśvera dated V.S. 1226 (=1160 AD) confirms that Sripatha was captured by the Chauhan King Someśvera, father of Prithviraja III, some time before putting up the inscription. According to R.S. Tripathi, the Bijoli Rock inscription was inscribed by the Chauhan ruler Vigrahraja IV at the time of his annexation of Delhi [4]. This, however, seems improbable. While according to him Vigrahraja ruled during 1153-64 A D, the inscription under discussion is dated 1169 A D. It is obvious that Vigrahraja IV of R.S. Tripathi and Someśvera of the inscription are two different personalities. The latter might be identified as Vigrahraja IV's successor.

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1. It is locally known as Ukha which is corrupt form of word Usha.
2. Epigraphia Indica, XXII, p.127.
3. ibid, XXVI, p.93.
4. R.S. Tripathi, p. 334.

Correct name Muhammad bin Saam as appears in epigraphs

II

Prithviraja III, a Chauhan ruler, the successor of Somesvera, was defeated by Mohammad Ghauri in the second battle of Tarain in 1192 A D. Ajmer was taken by Ghorids in 1192 A D. Shortly after, Delhi too fell to them. A member of Prithviraja III's family, probably one of his sons, was permitted to rule over the territory of Ajmer on a promise of punctual payment of large tribute. In 1196 A.D. Ghorides brought the territory of Ajmer under their direct rule after removing the Chauhan rules whom they earlier allowed. At that time for Sripatha we find the Tabaqat-i Nasiri using the name Bayana then conquered.[1] In this connection it is noteworthy that one comes across the name Bayana for the first time in Tabaqat-i Nasiri and also the name Thankar[2] (bracketed with Bayana) 'Bayana-Thankar' to identify the tract which the Ghorides conquered in this region from the Chauhans and passed under the control of Mohammad Ghori's officer Malik Bahauddin Tughil who constructed a new fort at Bayana and named it Sultankot.[3] From this it can be deduced that the territory cum administrative unit (iqta; khita or shiq) identified in the records

1. TN, Vol. I, p. 311.

2. Thankar (Thangarh/Timangarh) is 22 kms to the South of Bayana.

3. TN , Vol. I, pp. 321, 322.

of the Sultanate period as Bayana or 'Bayana-Thankar' represented the region that included the present Bayana town and the fort of Thankar. The entire territory formed to assigned Malik Bahauddin Tughril in 1196 A D.[1]

During the early phase of the reign of Iltutmish (1210-27 A D), there was a brief revival of Chauhan power in the north-western Rajputana and Chauhans are said to have recaptured Bayana territory but that proved to be short lived[2]. This happened when Iltutmish was busy in solving administrative problems created by his fellow officers and protecting the north-western frontier of his empire.

It was some time in 1227-28 A D that after having annexed the eastern region including Bengal, Iltutmish initiated steps to protect the southern flank of Delhi Sultanate. Possibly he then reestablished control over Bayana .

See epigraphs of Iltutmish from Rajasthan particularly from Nagaur.

In 1252-53 A D this territory was under the charge of Qutlug Khan who is mentioned as the Hakim of Bayana.[3] He was followed by Malik Sher Khan. In February, 1259 A D Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah gave the charge

1. ibid.

2. 'Growth of the Pre-modern Township of Bayana', AV-IHC, p.514.

3. TN, I, p.486.

of Bayana territory to Malikh Sher Khan.[1]

There is no mention of the Hakim of Bayana at the time of Balban's accession in the contemporary writings. In the first year of his reign, Balban is mentioned to have suppressed the Mewatis in northern Bayana. He is reported to have ordered clearance of the forest which was used for hiding by the Mewati rebels. One of the inscriptions of Balban's period dated 1271 AD testifies his control over the tract. It also mentions Nusrat Khan as the Hakim of Bayana khita in 1271 AD[2].

The Bayana tract seems to have remained peaceful during the Khalji rule (1290-1320 AD) Alauddin Khalji, who ascended the throne in 1295 AD, started ruling with a strong hand. No rebellion in Bayana region is mentioned in the contemporary sources. In 1301 AD at the time of Ranthambore expedition, Bayana is mentioned as an iqta held by Alauddin's noble known as Ulugh Khan [3]. During the thirteenth century we gather from sources that Bayana developed as an important cultural centre under Delhi

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1. ibid, I, p. 490.

2. Epigraphia Indica, 1937-50, p.6.

3. Tarikh-i-Firozshahi, p. 350.

sultanate. It come to possess a large population of which many are said to belong to the category of ashraf some of whom achieved considerable reputation in the field of Islamic learning.[1] The fact remains that two famous qazis, qazi Ziauddin and qazi Mughisuddin hailed from Bayana. Among the two, qazi Mughis rose to become advisor of Alauddin Khalji on religious matters.[2] By and large Bayana continued to be an important administrative and culture centre throughout the fourteenth century.

Epigraphical evidence suggest that whole of the Bayana tract continued under Delhi Sultanate throughout the fourteenth century. According to inscriptions inscribed over Jhalar Baoli and Ukha Masjid, during the reign of Qutbuddin Mubark Shah Khalji, Malik Kafur Sultani was administering the Bayana tract in 1320 AD.[3]

After the Khaljis, unfortunately we do not have any thing in contemporary Persian sources about Bayana. However during Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign Bayana is mentioned by Ibn Batuta. While on journey to Koil (Aligarh), Ibn Batuta claims to have visited Bayana in July 1342 AD.[4] He says that at the time of his visit Muffar-Ibn-ul Duya was the

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1. ibid. p. 353.
2. Tarikh-i Firozshahi, p. 289.
3. RTER, Vol. XX, pp. 69-71.
4. Rehla, p. 152.. "Tilbat (Tilpat).. Aou (an old village in the Bharatpur near the Deegfortress).. then Hilu (Halena). Afterwards we set out for city of Bayana and this Koil."

the *muqta* of the Bayana.[1] This shows that Bayana, continued to be an important headquaters under a *muqta*.

Chauhans, whose principality was located to the east of Bayana with Chandwar as its headquarters, seems to have withdrawn their support to Delhi Sultans around 1376-77 A D.[2] Sometimes towards the end of Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq's reign they organised themselves once again into a strong alliance under the leadership of Chauhan chieftains of Etawah. In 1377-78 A D Firoz Shah Tughlaq proceeded against them and subjugated them. After a few years Chauhans again threw off Firoz Shah Tughlaq's authority. Firoz Shah once again set out from Delhi with the idea of suppressing the Chauhans of Etawah. On this occasion, he is reported to have entrusted this task of subduing the Chauhan to Firoz bin Tajuddin Turk. The latter crushed the Chauhan alliance[3].

During Firoz Tughlaq's reign, Muinuddin was the *muqta* of Bayana. But the weak successors of Firoz Tughlaq

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1. *ibid*.
2. Afif, *Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi* , pp. 493-94.
3. *ibid*.

failed to maintain their control over this territory. Taking advantage of the fall of Tughlaqs, which perhaps was caused by Timur's invasion (1398 A D), many Rajput chiefs as well as the Muslim nobles controlling different territories as their <u>iqta</u> declared themselves independent. A similar situation also occured in Bayana region as well.

III

By the end of fourteenth century, as the Tughlaq empire disintegrated, Ohdi took hold of Bayana headquarters They broke links with Delhi <u>Sultanate</u> and assumed independence. This continued till the second half of the 15th century.

At the time of Timur's invasion (1398 AD), Shams Khan Ohdi was incharge of Bayana <u>shiq</u>.[1] By the time the Tughlaq rule came to an end, Shams Khan Ohdi had already thrown off the supremacy of Tughlaqs.[2] It seems that he rebelled against the weak successor of Firoz Shah Tughlaq and had declared his independence. In 1399-1400 AD, Afghan Khan, ruler of Gujarat, marched against Bayana. Shams Khan came forward to check Afghan Khan's march but he was defeated by the latter.[3]

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1. <u>Tarikh-i Mahmudi</u>, p.53.
2. <u>Khulasat-ut Tawarikh</u>, p. 259.
3. <u>Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi</u>, p. 186.

In 1416-17 AD, Malik Mulk recovered mal and mahsul from Shams Khan Ohdi and went back to Delhi.[1] But an inscription found at Taleti mosque[2] suggests that Ohd Khan was administering the Bayana tract in 1414 A D when this mosque was built by Muhtaf Khani, and he ruled over the territory upto 13th September 1421 AD.[3] After the death of Ohd Khan, Mubarak Khan Ohdi took to authority in Bayana and rebelled against Delhi Sultanate in 1425 AD[4]. Sultan Mubarak Shah Sayyid marched to Bayana in November-December 1426 AD to suppress the disturbance created by Mubarak Khan Ohdi.[5] After some time Ohdi ruler submitted, paid tribute and accumpanied the Sultan to Delhi.[6] Subsequently we hear that iqta of Bayana was divided into two parts:one part comprising Bayana proper and village around was given to Malik

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1. ibid, p.186.
2. RTER, XX, p.85.
3. Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum, XLIX, p.28.
4. Tarikh-i Mubarak Shahi, p. 202.
5. ibid.
6. ibid, p. 205.

Muqbil and other part including Sikri the paragana headquarters and villages was on Malik Khairuddin Tuhfa.[1] In the meantime Mubarak Khan Ohdi escaped from Delhi and it seems that he recovered his territory from Malik Muqbil and Malik Khairuddin Tuhfa, because in November-December 1427 AD he helped Sultan Ibrahim Sharki of Jaunpur who advanced towards the territory of Delhi Sultanate.[2] Sultan Mubark Shah was proceeding towards Bayana to crush the power of Mubarak Khan Ohdi in November-December 1427 A D , when Sultan of Delhi was informed by Kadri Khan, amir of Kalpi, about Ibrahim Sharki's attack.[3] Sultan Mubarak Shah decided to check the power of Ibrahim Sharki and encamped his army on the bank of the river Gambhir in the territory of Bayana near the army of Sharki Sultan.[4] A day long battle was fought without any significant result . Ibrahim Sharki returned to Jaunpur in February

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1. ibid, pp 205-06.
2. ibid, pp. 208-209.
3. ibid, pp. 209-10.
4. ibid; Tarikh-i Mahmudi, (tr.) p.68.

1428 A D.[1] On his way back to Delhi Sultan captured Bayana again from Mubarak Khan Ohdi (who went to Mewat) and territory of Bayana was granted to Mulik ul Shark Mahmud Hasan.[2] In 1429 AD Mubarak Khan Ohdi again created disturbance in Bayana territory. Around July - August 1429 A D , Malik ul-Shark is reported to have supported the rebellion at Bayana. Henceforth, he proceeded to Mewat and Gwalior.[3] Subsequently Malik Shamshul Malik became Hakim of Bayana (1430 A D) in place of Malik-ul-Shark Malik Mahmud Hasan.[4]

The Sayed Sultans of Delhi tried to keep the Ohdi rulers of Bayana under subjugation but they were not successful in controlling the tract for any considerable time. Following the appointment of Malik-ul-Shark Mahmud Hasan again there was a revival of Ohdi rule.

After the death of Mubarak Khan Ohdi (1432 AD) his son Yusuf Khan Ohdi ruled over the Bayana tract upto 1439.[5] In that year Ranusia (Ranu), a slave of Shidhwal[6]

1. Tarik-i Mahmudi , p.68; Tabaqat-i Akbari, Vol.III, p.529.
2. Tarikh-i Mubarak Shahi, p.210.
3. Ibid, pp. 212-213.
4. Ibid. p.231.
5. Epigraphia Indica, 1958-61, p.63.
6. In the part III of Chapter six of A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, giving the account of successors of Mubarak Shah, during the reign of Muhammad Shah (1434-43), Prof. K.A. Nizami gives the name as Sidhpal (p.659) while our early source Tarikh-i Mubarak Shahi (p. 238) mentioned as Sidhwal.

came with an army to attack Bayana. After having entered in the khita Bayana, he occupied the fort of Sultangarh (the Sultankot). It seems that editors of Tarikh-i Mubarak Shahi, Md. Hidayat Hosain and Khan Bahadur used probably the word Sultangarh as Sultangir. Yusuf Khan Ohdi advanced to Hindawan to check this army but he was defeated by Sidhwal's army.[1]

Sultan Mahmud Khalji, the first Khalji Sultan of Mandu, attacked Bayana in 1448 A D Muhammad Khan Ohdi then was ruler of Bayana.[2] On this occasion the ruler of Bayana bought peace by agreeing to be loyal to and to have the Khalji Sultan's name inscribed in the Friday Khutbas.[3] When this came to Sultan of Delhi's notice, he attacked Bayana and forced the Ohdi chief to submit to the former.[4]

At the time of the capture of power at Delhi by Bahlul Lodi in April 1451 A D Bayana was being ruled by Daud Khan Ohdi.[5] Sultan Bahlul Lodi marched against Bayana

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1. Tarikh-i Mubarak Shahi, p. 238.
2. ZWMWA, p. 172.
3. ibid; TA, III, p. 553.
4. TA, III, p. 553.
5. Tarikh-i Khan Jahani, p. 135; RTER, XX, p.81

as well, with an aim to capture the territory but, it seems, he was not successful.[1]

After Bahlol Lodi's death, Sultan Ashraf son of Ahmad Khan Jalwani a member of Ohdi family, was the Hakim of Bayana, when Sikandar Lodi came to Bayana in 1488-89 AD from Gwalior. Sultan Sikandar Lodi offered him territories of Jalesar, Chandwar, and Marhara in exchange of Bayana some time in 1590 A D.[2] Sultan Ashraf agreed to the transaction but having reached the fort with Umar Khan Sarwani he refused to surrender the territory. When Sultan Sikandar Lodi came to know about the disturbance created by Ashraf, Sikandar Lodi proceeded against him from Agra.[3] After some time Sultan Ashraf, Hakim of Bayana, surrendered the territory to Sikandar Lodi (1490-91 A D)[4]. Sultan Ashraf went towards Gwalior and Sikandar Lodi appointed Khan Khanan Farmauli as the Hakim of sarkar Bayana.[5] After Khan Khanan's death, sometime in 1499-1500 AD, the territory of Bayana was conferred on two of his sons named Imad and Sulaiman.[6]

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1. TA, III, p. 553.
2. Tarikh-i Khan Jahani, pp. 173-75.
3. ibid.
4. Tarikh-i Salatin-i Afghana, pp. 36, 37.
5. Tarikh-i Khan Jahani, p. 175.
6. ibid.

But it seems, they failed to control the disturbances created by the intruders and rebellious chiefs of the *Sarkar* Bayana. Eventually, Sikandar Lodi granted this territory to Khawas Khan[1]. In 1505-06 AD[2], having captured the fort of Mandray[3], Sultan reached Bayana the *Sarkar* headquarters. In the same year the intruders penetrated, infested the territory of *Sarkar* Bayana and created disturbance. Feeling the Bayana tract insecure Sikandar Lodi ordered in 1505-06 AD to search a suitable place on the bank of the river Yamuna to control the activities of the intruders from the eastern frontier of *Sarkar* Bayana,[4] and in the same year, such a place was discovered near two villages-Basai and Poia. Sultan then ordered to establish a fort and named it Agra. Nine *parganas* were taken from *Sarkar* Bayana to constitute a new *Sarkar* which was named *sarkar* Agra.[5]

IV

From two inscriptions[6] we get information that towards the close of Sikandar Lodi's reign and commencing

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1. *ibid.*
2. *ibid.*
3. At present this town is known as Mandroel, which is a tehsil town in the south of Bayana. See *An Atlas of Mughal Empire*, plate 8A.
4. *Tarikh-i Khan Jahani*, p. 175.
5. *ibid.*
6. See Appendix B incription no. 10,11.

of Ibrahim Lodi's one officer Nizam Khan Ohdi seized authority at Bayana and continued to be Hakim when Babur conquered northern India. Having defeated Ibrahim, Babur sent message to Nizam Khan in threatening tone "either to accept Mughals supremacy or face death".[1] But Nizam Khan refused. After capturing Dhaulpur, Babur then sent an army to capture Bayana.[2] After a battle, Bayana was occupied and Nizam Khan was set aside and Mehdi Khawaja was appointed to take care of.[3] When Rana Sanga reached Bayana to fight the Mughals, Mehdi Khawaja frightened and accepted his supremacy in haste but after some time he rejoined Babur's army.[4] On 17th March 1527 AD, the great battle of Khanwa was fought between Babur's army and Rana Sanga. After the battle of Khanwa in April 1527 AD, Ishak Aga was appointed as the Shiqdar of Bayana.[5]

Humayun succeeded in December 1530 A D. In 1534 AD when Humayun left Agra with huge army for

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1. BN, p. 523.
2. ibid
3. BN p, 530; Akbar Nama, Vol. I, p. 71.
4. Akbar Nama, Vol.I, p.72.
5. BN trans. into Persian by Abdur Rahim, p.215 (Translator of the text into English has missed the title "Shiqdar" with the appointed person).

compaign against the Afghan in the east. One, Tatar Khan (an Afghan) having allied with Bahadur Shah of Gujarat quickly captured Bayana. Having heard this news, Humayun promptly returned to Agra and sent an army with Mirza Askari, Mi-rza Hindal and other officers to put down disturbance created by Tatar Khan. Mughal army reached Bayana, and after a brief struggle expelled Tatar Khan.[1]

In 1533 AD after suppressing the disturbance created by Muhammad Zaman Mirza, son in-law of Babur, Humayun imprisoned him in the fort of Bayana which was in charge of Yadgar Taghai.[2] In 1533-34 AD, Khurasan Khan, a vazir of Sultan Bahadur of Gujarat had attacked Bayana but was defeated by the royal army commanded by Mirza Askari.[3] It seems that some time after Askari defeated the Afghan allied with Gujarat, Bayana and its territory was granted to him. This was perhaps, aimed to strengthen the southern frontier of the newly established Mughal Empire.

In 1540 AD Mughal Badshah Humayun was defeated and expelled by Sher Shah Suri from Hindustan. Sher Shah Sur's copper coins were also minted at Bayana in 1542-43

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1. Akbar Nama, I, pp. 98-99.
2. Ibid; Mirat-i Sikandri, p. 306.
3. HN(trains) p. 114; Tarikh-i Sher Shahi, p. 95.

A D.[1] It strongly suggests that Bayana was under Sher Shah Sur (1540-45 AD). But unfortunately we do not get the name of any Sur official appointed to administer this important place which also had an alive mint.

When Islam Shah came to the throne of Delhi in 1545 AD, Islam Shah's brother Adil Shah was appointed Hakim of Bayana. Isa Khan had requested Islam Shah after his accession to confirm him in Bayana.[2] Accordingly, Islam Shah issued a farman to that effect and sent Isa Khan, Khawas Khan and Adil Khan to rule over the territories of Bayana, Ranthambore and Mewat respectively.[3] But Islam Khan did not tolerate Adil Khan's presence in the immediate vicinity of Bayana. After two months of his coming to the throne Shah deputed Ghazi Mahalvi to oust Adil Khan.[4] When he came to know about Islam Shah's intension Adil Khan went to Mewat and pleaded with Khawas Khan that Islam Shah should not break the agreed arrangement.[5] When Islam Shah refused to compromise Adil Khan and Khawas Khan revolted. They marched

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1. The coinage and Metrology of Sultanate of Delhi, p.386.
2. Tarikh-i Khan Jahani, p. 357.
3. ibid, 357.
4. ibid, 358.
5. ibid.

jointly towards the territory of Bayana.[1] As it is well known they were not successful. After their suppression Bayana continued to be ruled by the men of Islam Shah. A number of silver coins minted at Bayana, having the name of Islam Shah are extant. Such coins were present in the private collection of Mr. Navill.[2] After his death in 1554 AD, Adil Shah murdered Islam Shah's successor Firoz Shah and ascended the throne. It seems Adil Shah's nobles were not pleased with him and one of them named Ibrahim Khan, revolted and marched towards Agra[3]. But he was defeated by Sikandar Sur near Agra sometime in 1554 AD.[4] Ibrahim Khan reorganized a new force and marched towards Kalpi. Firoz Shah sent Hemu Bakkal with army to crush their power. After a conflict, when he was going to be nabbed by Adil Khan's force[5], he fled to his father Ghazi Khan who was the Hakim of Bayana (1554 AD)[6]. Hemu reached

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1. Tarikh-i Salatin-i Afghana, pp. 240,41.
2. The Coinage And Metreology of Sultanate of Delhi, pp. 327, 382.
3. Taikh-i Daudi, p.199.
4. ibid.
5. Tarikh-i Khan Jahani, pp, 394, 95.
6. ibid, p. 398; Tarikh-i Daudi, pp. 199.

Bayana to punish him and encamped there for three months. But due to revolt of Muhammad Khan Sur, ruler of Bengal, Hemu was called back.[1] The Tarikh-i Salatin-i Afghania informs that in 1554 A D Sikandar was the ruler of the Sur Empire.[2] It suggests that he uprooted Adil Khan sometime in 1554 A D and ascended the throne at Agra.

In 1554-55 AD Humayun reestablished the Mughal Empire after defeating Sikandar Khan Sur. Haider Khan Akta Bagi was appointed as a new Hakim of Bayana.[3] Humayun died early in January 1556 A D and his son Akbar ascended the throne in the same year.

During the first four years of Akbar's reign, the fort of Bayana continued to be used as a high security prison. Shah Abdul Maali, one of amirs, was imprisoned at Bayana at the time of Akbar's installation. He was later released by Bairam Khan[4]. After 1560 A.D Bayana was no longer used as a high security prison. From this time onwards, important political prisoners were kept at Gwalior[5].

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1. Tarikh-i Daudi, p. 199.
2. Tarikh-i Salatin-i Afghania, pp.274,75.
3. Ain, Vol. I, p. 166; Maathin-ul-Umra, Vol.V. p.555.
4. Muntakhab-ul Tawarikh, Vol. III, p. 248.
5. ibid, Vol.II, p. 38; Mirza Kamran's son, Mirza Abdul Rahim was sent to Gwalior some time in 1560, where he was killed in 1564 by one of the Kachwaha nobles guarding over him.

Muhammad Amir Diwanah was also released from the fortress of Bayana sometime in 1559-60 AD[1]. Bairam Khan, after his removal from the positions of <u>Wakil</u> and arrest in 1560 A D, he was also sent to the fortress of Bayana. But later on he was released and allowed to proceed to the Mecca.[2]

In 1567-68 AD, when Akbar marched towards Chittor to subjugate it, he took away the territory of Bayana from Haji Muhammad Khan Sistani and granted it as <u>jagir</u> to Asaf Khan.[3] In 1574-75 A D Abdullah Khan Jokan Begi was the <u>Hakim</u> of Bayana, when Akbar was proceeding towards Patna, <u>Hakim</u> of Bayana, was with him.[4] It seems that towards the last quarter of 16th century, Bayana lost its status as Sarkar headquarters. Bayana is mentioned as a <u>pargana</u> of <u>Sarkar</u> Agra in the <u>Ain</u>.[5] This would suggest that sometime before 1595 AD[6], <u>Sarkar</u> Bayana merged into <u>Sarkar</u> Agra.[7] Subsequently one does not come across names of important noble/official holding Bayana with designation as <u>Hakim</u>. It seems that strategically too Bayana remained no more important. It was very near to Agra and probably necessity

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1. <u>ibid</u>, p.11.
2. <u>ibid</u>.
3. <u>ibid</u>, p.102.
4. <u>ibid</u>, p.179.
5. <u>Ain</u>, Vol. I, p.85.
6. It is the probable date of completion of the <u>Ain</u>.
7. Bayana is mentioned as one of the Khita in Western portion of the Hind . See <u>Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh</u>, Vol. III, p.108.

was not felt to strengthen it. In 17th century, except the name of the thanedar of Bayana, Siyadat Panah Mir Muhammad Shafi who is mentioned in a royal order given by Aurangzeb in October 1566 AD to arrest Shivaji and his son who had escaped from Agra,[1] no other major official-cum-administrator is mentioned in contemporary Persian sources, and European Travellers' account.

A fall in the status of Bayana as a strategic point from the last decade of the 16th century is linked up with the conquest of Rajputana (1568 AD) and Deccan (1601-02 AD).[2]

However, economically Bayana became important probably because of indigo and members of royal family and nobles started taking interest in Bayana. In the last decades of the 17th century, the Bayana tract was added to Mirza Raja Jai Singh's jagir.[3]

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1. Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's Reign, 1659-1706, p.55.

2. See Appendix (B) Inscription no.13.

3. Arhsatta Bayana. It is a MS revenue document which contains a statement of income and expenditure of the pargana Bayana. It gives a village wise description of revenue collected under several heads. The Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner (Rajasthan).

CHAPTER-III

ECONOMY OF THE BAYANA TRACT

The present chapter has to deal with the economy of Bayana tract from Sultanate to Mughal period. It is proposed to investigate into various aspects of the economy in both the section-rural and urban. For rural section it will take into account the agricultural production i.e. crops in both the season, pattern of cultivation, rotation of crops, opting to cash crops etc. and means of irrigation. For non-agricultural section the main emphasis is on indigo manufacturing and trade in it.

Regarding sources for this chapter, unfortunately we do not have much information from contemporary sources during Sultanate period. For Mughal period, however, besides Ain and particularly for 17th century we have documentary evidence and a large number of dastur-ul-amalas in Persian and also very rich material in Rajasthani.

Ibn Batuta gives description of autumn (Kharif) and spring (rabi) crops cultivated during sultanate.[1]

In a rare pali work 'Ganitsar', written by Thakkur Pheru about 1290 AD, we get a long list of various crops

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1. Rehla, pp. 18,19.

grown both as rabi and kharif in various parts (including Bayana tract) of Delhi Sultanate.[1]

Peasants of Bayana tract were cultivating a large number of autumn (kharif) and spring (rabi) crops. Kharif[2] crops were: rice, bajra, jawar, gal (gual), kuri, urd, cotton sugarcane, neel (indigo), seasmum (til), gardenstuff, and betel-leaf (pan). Rabi crops[3] were : wheat, barley (zau), gram (chana), peas (matar), hemp (san), mustard (sarson), fenugreek (saunf), carrot (gajar), onion (payaj) and turnip (shaljam).

The various crops produced in and around Bayana tract during our period can be divided into two : (i) food grains (jinis-i gallah), pulses, oil-seeds, spices, horticulture, low-graded crops (jinis-i adna), also known as traditional crops, and (ii) cash crops (jinis-i kamil or ala).

Peasants of Bayana tract cultivated food grain crops (jinis-i gallah) wheat and rice. Wheat is a rabi crop which

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1. Dasaratha Sharma, in his book, 'Early Chauhan Dynasties' has prepared an appendix (on pages-318-19) which provides a list of 24 crops based with Thakkur Pheru's work. Most of these crops are not identified by Dasaratha Sharma. Thakkur Pheru took active part in Delhi Administration during last decade of 13th C.AD. His work throws light on the economic condition of Chauhan dynasties from C. 800-1316 AD.
2. See Tables (B) & (C).
3. ibid.

depends on moderate rainfall, artificial irrigation, and moderate temperature. Rice is a *kharif* crop which requires plenty of water or water logging condition and high temperature. Apart from rain water, dam (*band*), stepwells (*baoli*), and wells are found in large number in Bayana tract for irrigating wheat and rice crops whenever extra watering was required. This facility on artificial irrigation helped the peasants to produce three kind of rice such as: fine quality of rice (*kur*), medium quality of rice (*muskin*) and low quality of rice (*sadah*).[1]

Peasants of Bayana produced pulses such as *lobia*,[2] *mung*,[3] adas (*masur*),[4] mash (*urd*)[5], *turya*[6] and *moth*[7] during *kharif* and Indian gram (*chana/nakhud*)[8], peas (*matar/mashang*)[9], and *arhar*[10] in rabi crop.

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1. *Ain*, II, p.15; also see Table (C).
2. *Ibid*, p.16.
3. *Ibid*, p.17.
4. *Ibid*, p.14.
5. *Ibid*, p.16; *Arhsatta-Bayana*.
6. *Ain*, II, p.15.
7. *Arhsatta-Bayana*.
8. *Ain*, II, p.14.
9. *Ibid*
10. Table (B).

Our sources inform that in the Bayana area oil seeds produced were mainly three: seasmum (kemzud/til)[1], safflower seeds (takham-i maju)[2] and mustard (sarson)[3] Further we are also told about production of spices in Bayana tract such as : cumin (jirah)[4], poppy (kuknar)[5], fenugreek (shamlit/saunf)[6], and ajwain.[7]

Horticulture was another attraction in medieval Bayana. Among fruits, Abul Fazal mentions that a superior variety of mangoes and oranges used to come from Bayana.[8] Two qualities of musk-mellon-kharbuza-i villayti, and Kharbuza-i Hindvi[9]- were cultivated by the peasants of Bayana in summer. Two of the vegetables produced by peasants in Bayana namely carrot (gajar)[10] and onion (payaj)[11] were produced in abundance in Bayana tract, and also wild cucumbar (Kacharah)[12] was also known to them. In raw form lobia and peas can also be counted amongst vegetables.

Low graded crops (jinis-i-adna) : all type of millets (coarse-grains) bajra[13], jawar[14], barley (jau)[15],

1. Ain, II, p.16.
2. ibid, p.14.
3. ibid.
4. ibid.
5. ibid.
6. ibid.15.
7. ibid.
8. ibid, II, pp. 84,85; Jahangir's India, p.49.
9. Ain, II, p.15.
10. ibid, p.14.
11. ibid.
12. ibid, p.16
13. ibid, p.14; Arhsatta-Bayana.
14. ibid.
15. Ain, II, p.14.

gal,[1] and wild grains- kordaum [2] and kuri[3] were grown in the Bayana tract.

Hina[4], a dye locally very popular among ladies, was also grown in the tract.

Of the many crops so far mentioned, some still needed identification. The present writer, in appended Tables (B) & (C), has tried to identify them.[5]

Two dastur-ul amals, one that is Ain for Akbar and the other Arhsatta-Bayana (Rajasthani) dated 1693 AD for Aurangzeb, mention some rabi and Kharif crops cultivated during Akbar and Aurangzeb's period.[6] It seems that during two period there was no change in pattern during Sultanate period and in Mughal period upto the end of 16th century but there is change in 17th century. For comparison two tables (B) & (C) are attached to this chapter. One significant change, however, noticed was the peasant of Bayana tract opting to cultivation of these crops for which there was demand

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1. ibid, p.15; Agrarian System of Mughal India, p.37(n).
2. Ain, II, p.16.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid; Arhsatta Bayana.
5. See foot notes of Table (B) & (C).
6. Ain, II, pp. 14-18; Arhsatta-Bayana.

in market. In pulses, for example, moth and urd (mash) were grown in last decades of 17th century while mung, adas, and turya had disapproved.[1] Sugarcane and spices had also lost their importance. In last quarter of 17th century indigo too lost market and this affected its cultivation.[2] It seems that indigo cultivation might have been replaced by bajra and jawar.[3]

We gather from sources that crop rotation, to retain soil fertility, was known to cultivators during our period.[4] We are told that the same crop was not sown for successive years in the same field. The practice of changing the crop pattern both in rabi and kharif seasons was best indication of crop rotation.[5]

Another important aspect of agriculture was artificial irrigation, to which archaeological remains

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1. See Tables (C) & (D).
2. ibid.
3. See Table (D).
4. Rehla, p. 19.
5. ibid, p.18; Jahangir's India, p. 48.

in and around Bayana still bear witness. The Hakims of Bayana constructed number of wells and step wells (baoli).[1] Dam (band)[2] was also constructed to provide source of irrigation for large area. It might be dated to Tughlaq period because Afif informs that some dams were constructed by local people and some by the government[3].

In pre-Mughal India water was drawn out of well with the help of Charas. Babur gives a live description of lifting water out of well which he saw when he came to Bayana after battle of Khanwa "...... This is laborious and filthy way. At the well edge they set up a fork of wood, having a roller adjusted between it, tie a rope to a large bucket, put the rope over the roller and tie its another end to the bullocks. Every time the bucket turns after drawn the bucket out of the well."[4]

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1. See Chapter IV, part VIII.
2. ibid.
3. Tarikh-i Firoz Shahi, p. 330; also see CEHI, I, p.49.
4. BN, p. 487.

We are told by <u>Ain</u> that high graded crops (<u>jinis-i kamil</u>) were grown for market. They included cotton, sugarcane, oil-seeds, indigo, betel-leaf, and gram (<u>dal-i nakhud</u>) etc. Cotton, sugarcane, oil-seeds, and betel-leaf were cultivated in Bayana region from time immemorial. Regarding indigo we are not sure as when this crop was introduced in Bayana tract. But indigo as dye was known to Indians as early as 78 AD. Indigo produced dye of very fast and light colour and it, therefore, may be argued that cotton textile industry of India must have been consuming indigo in same quantity and thereby necessiating regular indigo cultivation even before 17th century[1] when indigo rose to become an important commodity in international market.

Bayana fortunately produced the best indigo in whole India and therefore the demand for Bayana indigo increased many times particularly when European companies became interested in Indigo.[2] Each company

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1. <u>Ain</u>, II, p.16.

2. See Table (E).

wanted Bayana indigo. This led to enormous extension of indigo cultivation at Bayana tract. The other cash crops became inferior.

Sugarcane was also produced during Sultanate and Mughal period upto the end of the 16th century.[1] According to Ain, Bayana was also known for white sugar (Kand-i sapaid)[2] Abul Fazl informs that peasants of Bayana tract cultivated two types of sugarcane-fine quality (shakar-i paundah), and low quality (shakar-i-sadah)[3].

Regarding cash crops what we gather from contemporary sources is that in majority of cases their cultivation was adopted by only rich peasants/Khudkashta zamindar because they alone could afford for cash crop cultivation. Such crops needed the best and fertile soil. Secondly it required more irrigation and therefore means of irrigation had to be arranged and above all it

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1. See Table (B) & (C).
2. Ain, I, pp. 84,85.
3. ibid, II,p.15.

needed extra capital which an average peasant hardly could afford.

II

During 17th century Bayana became famous for indigo cultivation, manufacturing and trade in it. Prior to that probably Bayana produced for indigenous consumption. Ain mentions indigo as one of the crops cultivated in the Bayana tract[1]. In Europe it was

towards the close of 16th century that wode a Russian dye-product was replaced by Indian indigo. It was during the reign of James I that indigo dye was introduced in England. From William Finch's description we get the first definite conception of indigo industry in Bayana tract[2]. Finch has identified Bayana as Agra-Fatehpur Sikri Area.[3]

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1. Ain, I, pp. 84, 85.
2. Early Travels in India (1583-1613), pp. 151-52.
3. ibid.

Account of contemporary European travellers indicate about the gradual growth in indigo production. A comparison of the account of William Finch (1608-11 AD), and Pelsaert (1620-27 AD) throw light on the description of indigo cultivation and indigo manufacturing process at different places in Bayana tract. Pelsaert and DeLaet (1625 AD) give list of 24[1] and 22[2] indigo manufacturing centres respectively, which can be testified with archaeological survey of pre-modern indigo manufacturing plants at different sites in the tract.

Here after, the chapter would deal with indigo manufacturing process. It is based on physical survey of indigo vats spread all over Bayana tract, the information given by European travellers and two research papers recently published.[3]

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1. Jahangir's India, p.13.
2. De Imperio Magno Mogolis, p. 45.
3. K.K. Trivedi, "Innovation and Change in Indigo production in Bayana, Eastern Rajasthan"; and I.A. Khan, "Pre-modern Indigo Vats of Bayana".

where published?

A large number of references available in the European travellers' account of 17th century confirms that three cutting were obtained from the crop : the first cut producing the superior, second middle, and from third, was obtained the inferior.[1] From 19th century onwards when indigo was no more in great demand, we are told, European planters preferred only one cutting.[2]

Physical survey reveals that vats were constructed on raised platform. The plinth of rectangular vat was high to make the flow of the liquid of first stage into the circular vat for second stage. In village Brahmbad significantly, what we have seen, one set of vats has no link with other four sets of vats.[3]

Soaking : After water was drawn from adjoining well and allowed to flow into the rectangular vats,

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1. Early Travels in India, pp. 152, 53; Jahangir's p.11; Travels in India by Jean Baptist Tavernier, p.9.

2. Dictionary of Indian Product, p. 407.

3. See Chapter IV, part XII; K.K. Trivedi refers about three vats while traces of fourth set is also present. See K.K. Trivedi, op. cit, p. 61.

where yield of one <u>bigha</u>[1] was kept for processing, through a masonary channel[2].

In rectangular vat crop was pressed down with many stones.[3] Plants were soaked in water in order to enable it to absorb the dye of the plant[4] for 16 to 17 hours[5], which is the optimum period.

Dye is present in the leaves[6] in the form of Indican. In this stage of processing, the steeping of plants in alkaline water,[7] indican changes into indoxyl through hydrolysis which is caused by bacteria during fermentation. This can be explained by the chemical equation[8].

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1. Jahangir's India, p.10.
2. See Plate nos. 43 & 44.
3. Early Travels in India, p. 153 K.K. Trivedi is wrong in observation that the 17th c. vats neither had arrangements for fixing beams, nor is there any evidence to suggest that plants were present by any other means. See K.K. Trivedi, opt. cit. pp. 64-65.
4. ibid, p.152.
5. Jahangir's India, p.14.
6. ibid, p.15.
7. But in Serkhej indigo area sweet water was used in indigo manufacturing. See Ishrat Alam "New Light on Indigo production Technology during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries pp.119-125.
8. 'Rise and Decay of Indigo Industry in India', pp.537-42; also see K.K. Trivedi, op. cit. p. 58.

$$C_{14}H_{17}O_6N + H_2O \longrightarrow C_8H_7ON + C_6H_{12}O_6$$

Indican Water Indoxyl Dextrose

According to the analysis and report of the central Ground Water Board, Western region-Jaipur, it was confirmed that wells in Bayana tract have alkaline water[1] which helped the Bayana dye to become more fast and bright in colour. Pelsaert in his description also mentions about the use of alkaline water in indigo manufacturing at Bayana.[2] In this stage of soaking, the process of optimum time is very important because prolonged action of acidity affected the quality of indigo with fall in yield upto 40% of indican during hydrolysis.[3]

To check the adverse role of acid in this stage of processing, the decision about the optimum time was very vital in moderate temperature. Data on temperature

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1. An interesting observation noticed by K.K. Trivedi in his article is that all the wells attached to indigo vats in Bayana tract have 'mildly alkaline water'. K.K. Trivedi, op. cit., p. 58.

2. Jahangir's India, pp. 13,14, "This superiority (of Bayana indigo) is due to brackish (alkaline) water in the wells near the town, for the use of sweet water indigo hard and worse...".

3. The Nature of Change occuring during the Extraction of Indigo from Java-Plant, p.4.

during the pre-modern India is not available but one can guess about that period with the help of present data. Analysis of data concerning indigo processing during 19th and 20th centuries shows, at 90 °F, ideal time for soaking the indigo leaves is 12 hours.[1] In Bayana, July temperature vary between 85°F and 90°F, so in 17th c. perhaps it might be lower than today's temperature because of dense vegetation. This suggests that the optimum period in Bayana should be more than 12 hours i.e. 17 hours.[2]

Refining : After optimum period of about 17 hours of soaking, indoxyl dissolved solution was drained into circular vats. At the centre of the base of circular vats a bowl shaped receptacle[3] was provided to collect the precipitated dye material. A sluice was also provided,[4] in the circular vats at a point from where slope of the base starts towards the receptacle, to drain out

1. ibid, p.11.
2. Jahangir's India, p.14.
3. See plates no.43 & 44.
4. ibid.

the waste water after setting the precipitates in the bowl. The floor of circular vats have slope inwards to receptacle, most probably to give movement to precipitate into the bowl after churning the liquid.

At this stage of indigo processing one can explain the function of the circular vats in the following way : (A) After the liquid containing indoxyl was draind into circular vat through a sluice, for vigorous beating or churning by 2 or 3 men[1] for six hours, oxidation was induced by bringing the solution of first stage in contact with atmospheric oxygen by creating waves and churning, which implies that manufacturers of the period might be knowing the scientific use of churning. Chemical reaction took place and indoxyl precipitate into indigotin or indigo blue, and it being heavier than water it settled down in the receptacle in the base of the circular vat. This change may be explained in chemical equation.[2]

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1. Jahangir's India, p.10.
2. 'Rise and Decay of Indigo Industry in Indigo', pp.537-42.

$$2C_8H_7ON + O_2 \rightarrow C_{16}H_{10}O_2N_2 + 2H_2O$$

Indoxyl oxygen Indigotin Water
or
Indigo Blue

(B) After beating, the solution was allowed to remain for 16 hours to settle down the precipitates at the bottom of the circular vat[1]. According to William Finch's description, "after beating manufacturer let settle, remove off the water on the top then put a fresh water and let it settle again...........till nothing but a thick substance remained."[2] The further setting of precipitate by adding cold water after 16 hours, not only increased the production but also the quality of dye as well. After this waste was removed

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1. Jahangir's India, p.11.
2. Early Travels in India, p.153.

through a sluice or out-let provided in the circular vats without disturbing the indigotin deposited in the bowl in the base.

The utility of circular vats for churning or beating the solution of first stage was an important innovation of the manufacturers of the period. It needs a scientific explanation. The circular shape of the vats prevents the fermentation and gives movement to precipitate towards the centre of vats due to the centripetal force created by churning the solution. On the other hand, if shape of the second vat is rectangular, the motion of precipitate instead of accumulating in the centre resulted at its corners.[1] Thereafter residue in the receptacle was ready for next stage.

<u>Drying</u> : This paste was taken out with the help of shell or potsherds. This was done in the

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1. <u>Dictionary of Indian Product</u>, p. 432.

afternoon when air was not effective in drying and spread on the cotton cloth to dry under the sun,[1] till next day and made balls when firm as soap.[2]

According to William Finch when indigo was *dried and became a little hardened they take it* in their hands and make small balls, lay them on the sand to dry.[3]

<u>Storage</u> : The indigo was put into a tightly closed earthen pots so that it might not become dry in wind. Indigo exposed to wind even for an hour was to become drier than the same period in sunlight. The content of each vat usually weigh 12-20 sers according to yield at the time of scale (a <u>bigha</u>) but it dried further by 5 <u>sers</u> a <u>mand</u>[4] or 1/8 of slightly wet indigo during handling and in the bales.

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1. <u>Early Travels in India</u>, p. 153.
2. <u>Jahangir's India</u>, p.11.
3. <u>Early Travels in India</u>, p. 153.
4. <u>Jahangir's India</u>, p.11.

Use of a set of vats, rectangular and circular for fermentation through steeping or soaking and oxidation by churning or rigorous beating, cut the time of processing of indigo roughly by half. In Bayana indigo-tract roughly after 16 hours of processing in second stage, it was further available for the next liquid from the first stage, and in that way vats were ready for continuous processing.

The indigenous manufacturing process at Bayana seem to have acquired superior excellency. Scientific scrutiny of process clearly shows that the essence of the preventory measures suggested by Davis for 19th century onward planters, were already in practice in 17th century. The manufacturers of Bayana seem to have acquired familiarity with : (a) indigo colour is located in the form of pigments in the leaves ; (b) scientific use of two set of two vats for hydrolysis and oxidation, and to reduce time by half to get maximum production ; (c) the beneficial properties of alkaline water; (d) optimum steeping time and beating period ; (e) moderate temperature and (f) harmfulness of air while drying the paste.

The English Factory Records, and accounts of European travellers suggest, qualitatively Bayana indigo rose very steadily and sharply.[1] Sudden expansion of indigo plantation and manufacturing at Bayana in the beginning of the 17th century is also supported by archaeological evidence as well. In order to cope with the growing demand, the producers sought to multiply the production through adding more set of vats.[2] The original plaster and mason work done to join the existing structure is the proof of the fact that more set of vats were added subsequently to fulfil the increased demand.[3]

Indigo plant was more easily liable to fall a victim to natural vagaries in comparison to other crops. With scanty rains, the nauti seeds used to fade. Similarly with excessive rains and less sun shine the plants would be washed away. Bitter cold night could destroy the nauti-the plants just appeared. The late rain, in mid

1. See The Table (E).

2. See Plate Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 & 49.

3. cf. I.A. Khan, op. cit., p.97.

September or early October, would destroy the crop. Besides these the locusts were greatest enemy which would eat up the whole crop as happened in Bayana in three successive years 1623, 1624 and 1625 AD, and total output of indigo in Bayana was reduced from 4,000 bales to 2,000 bales.[1]

<u>Testing of indigo</u> : Broadly indigo should have four characteristics or qualities: (a) pure grain (b) violet colour, (c) glass in the sun, and (d) dryness and lightness of the product. It must be so light that it may float on water and in burning it would cast a pure light, violet vapour, leave a few ashes, and no sand in residue.[2] Quality generally varied from field to field even during the same season, might be because of characteristics of soil.

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1. <u>Jahangir's India</u>, p.13; Early Travels in India p.153.
2. <u>Early Travels in India</u>, p. 154.

TABLE (B)

CROPS YIELDED IN THE DELHI SULTANAT C.1290[1]

C.1290[1]	C.1333[2]
Wheat	Wheat
Rice (Kur)[3] medium graded	Rice
Bajra (Kudhru)[4]	Bajra (Kudhru)
Jawar	-
Barley (Zau)	Barley (zau)
Kangni	-
-	Shamakh[10] (Wild grain)
-	Gal[11] (kind of millet)
Moth	Moth
Chula/Lobia[5] (French beans)	Lobia (French beans)
Black gram (Indian)	-
Mung (Kidney-beans)	Mung (Kidney bens)
Matar (Peas)	Matar[12] (Peas)
Masur /Adas (Lentil)	Masur (Lentil)
Arhar	-
Kulthi[6]	-
-	Mash/urd
Cotton	-
Sugarcane	Sugarcane
Hemp (San)[7] (Flax)	-
Seasmum (Til)	Seasmum (Til)
Mustard (Sarson)	-
Linseed (Alasi)	-
Khardar[8] (Other quality of mustard)	-
Cumin (jirah)	-
Coriandar	-
Patol[9] (Cucumber)	-

1. ECD , p. 318.
2. Rehla, trans. pp. 18,19.
3. Kari (ECD, p.318) it should be Kur (Ain, II, p.15) 'medium graded rice'.
4. Kodrava, (ECD, p.318) it should be Kudhru (Rehla p.18) ' a kind of millet!
5. Chaunla beans (ECD, p. 318) it should be Chula, a kind of beans of pulse or Lobia (French Beans).

6. Kulathi(ibid) it should be Kulthi a kind of pulse or vetch' .
7. Flax (?) (ibid p.318), English name for Hemp (San).
8. Karada (ibid p.318, it should be Khardar 'a kind of mustard seed'.
9. Batula(ibid,p.318), it should be Patol . 'a species of Cucumber'.
10. Shamakh (Rehla , trans, P. 18) it is a kind of edible grain which is black in colour.
11. Gal (ibid, p.18 ; Ain, II, p.15) 'a kind of millet -qual'
12. Chick peas (ibid, p.19) 'a kind of peas'.

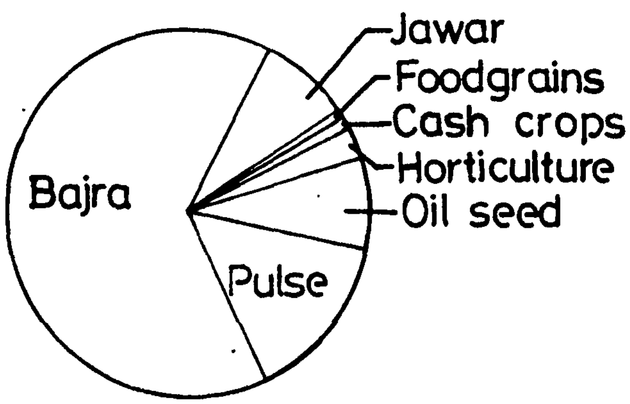
TABLE (C)
CHANGE IN CROP PATTERN IN BAYANA (16C-17C)

C.1595[1]	C.1693[2]
Wheat	-
Rice Muskin = fine quality Kur = medium quality Sadah = low quality	Rice Muskin=fine quality Sadah= low quality
Bajra	Bajra
Jawar	Jawar
Barley (zau)	-
Gal	-
Kuri → Kordam[4]	-
Lobia	-
Chana (Indian gram)	-
Mung (Kidney beans)	-
Matar (Peas)	-
Adas/Masur (Lentil)	-
Mash/Urd	Urd
Turya	-
-	Moth
Cotton	Cotton
Sugarcane Punda=fine quality	-
Sadah =low quality	-
Nil (Indigo)	Nil (Indigo)
San (Hemp)	-
Seasmum (Til)	Seasmum (Til)
Mustard (Sarson)	-
Safflower seed	-
Cumin (jirah)	-
Poppy	-
Fenugreek (Saunf)	-
Ajwain	-
Gardenstuff (Tarkari) high graded low graded	Tarkari
Carrot (Gajar)	-
Onion (Payaj)	-
Turnip (Shaljam)	-
Singhara	-
Kachrah[5]	-
Musk mellon (Kharbujah) high graded	-
low graded	-
Hina	Hina
Betel-leaf (Pan)	-

1. Ain, II, pp.14-18.
2. Arhsatta-Bayana V.S. 1750 = 1693 AD, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.
3. Kordam used for wild grain.
4. Kuri, used for wild grain.
5. Kachrah like Batula (ECD,p. 318) it's a kind of wild cucumber.

TABLE (D)

	Names of Crops cultivated in Bayana Tract[1]	Area under cultivation in Bigha
Food grains	Rice fine quality	4.85
	low quality	5.25
Pulse	Urd	2.70
	Moth	348.55
Cash crop	Indigo	8.00
	Cotton	22.25
Oil seed	Til	192.35
Horticulture	Vegetable	1.15
	Hina	61.65
Others	Bajra	1515.75
	Jawar	203.85
		2366.35



1. Arhsatta Bayana.

TABLE (E)

Indigo exported from Bayana

Year	Bales (bales)	Quantity exported (mans)[1]	(Sers)
1615[2]	33	132	5,280
1617[3]	355	1,420	56,800
1621[4]	400	1,600	64,000
1618-21[5]	2,090.5	8,362	334,480
1634-36[6]	5,713	22,852	914,080
1637-41[7]	1,037	4,148	165,920
1642-45[8]	500	2,000	80,000
1643[9]	2,000	8,000	320,000

1. EFI, 1642-45, p.234.
   "The English supplies 500 bales (2000 great mans) of Bayana Indigo". This means one bale = 4 great mans.
2. Letter Received, Vol. III, 1615 AD, p.69.
3. Ibid, Vol. VI, 1617 AD, p.110.
4. Jahangir's India, p.13.
5. EFI, 1618-21, pp. 69, 183,323.
   "3562 great mans (=890 bales); 1000 bales (4000 great mans) in 1621 AD; 200 bales (=800 great mans in 1621 AD".
6. ibid, 1634-36, pp.1,9,12,90; "6000 mans (=1500 bales) in 1634; 1673 bales (6692 great mans); 3000 mans (=750 bales). 543 bales (2172 great mans)".
7. ibid,1637-41, pp. 192,197,220, "500 bales (2000 great mans) in 1638; 500 bales (2000 great mans) in 1639; 37 bales (148 great mans)".
8. ibid. 1642-43, p.85.
9. Ibid.

CHAPTER-IV

APCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN AND AROUND BAYANA

In present chapter archaeological remains are divided typologically into twelve parts-fortified townships, religious buildings, hospices, tomb, residential buildings pavilions, gateways, water-works, market and sarais, guard-houses, agro-industry and Sher Shahi Bridge. In each part monuments are identified and dated either with the help of architectural features of the survived structures or inscriptions found on few of them or some times also with the help of prefix added to the name of the building, for example *Sher darwaza*, *Sher Shahipul* and *Jahangiri darwaza*. Necessarily these structures were constructed during the period of the king/emperor and still carry the names. A few undated structures are mentioned at the end of every part.

For reader's convenience all the monuments discussed in this chapter have been given an assigned number.[1]

FORTIFIED TOWNSHIPS :

In this part of the Chapter, we are giving details of townships-Sultankot and Sikandra founded in the last decade

1. Monuments are listed chronologically in Map (A).

of 12th and the 15th centuries respectively.

(1) Sultankot :

The fortified township, according to Minhaj, was built by Malik Bahauddin Tughril when the latter didn't find a suitable place for residence within the town of Bayana,[1] at the same place where the Pre-Ghorian settlement was present. Most probably the fact was that Muslims were asked to reside within the fortified place for the purpose of security. This locality subsequently now fortified and made to look like a town itself.

This place is identified with the present Bhitri Muhalla of modern Bayana because the monuments (a) usha temple[2] was built in the market place in 955, (b) a well[3] (c) kazion ki masjid,[4] and (d) mazina[5] are located in this muhalla. The Sultankot was most probably fortified by a wall. Though fortified wall is not intact, but presence of two gates (a) Chhota Darwaza[6] in the east and (b) Jahangiri Darwaza[7]

1. TN, pp. 321, 322.
2. See monument no.5 in part II.
3. See monument no.6 in part VIII.
4. See monument no.7 in part II.
5. See monument no.23 in part II.
6. See monument no.3 in part VII.
7. See monument no.28 part VII.

in the north, and remains of one gate[1] in the south of Bhitri _muhalla_ with traces of wall on the both sides of first two _Darwazas_ clearly indicate that these gates are provided in the fortified wall in three directions. Western side of Sultankot is fortified by hill features. Modern habitation is most probably, one of the major causes of the destruction of pre-modern remains. Road from northern gateway (Jahangiri _Darwaza_) leads to southern gateway (remains of _Darwaza_) and road from eastern gateway (_Chhota Darwaza_) leads to the _Usha masjid_ in the west. These two roads cut each other roughly at right angle and divide this township mainly into four parts.

The physical survey of the Sultankot confirms that sometime in the past the locality might have been a full-fledged township with regular market and other features. At present monuments have disappeared because of modern habitation.

(16) _Sikandra_ :

Ruins of Sikandra (an another township) are situated about 4 km south west of Bayana and about ½ km to the west of village Sikandra on Bayana-Hindaun road, just outside the Sikandra Gate of Vijaymandirgarh.

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1. See monumnent No.4 in part VII.

If we go by local traditions and sayings still current, it is said that Sikandar Lodi before founding the city of Agra stayed for many months exactly at the spot where the township was present and it was after the name of Sikandar Lodi that locality took its name. Also there could be possibility that Sikandar Lodi might have founded this township after his name. Events given in Tarikh-i Khan Jahani, indicate that Sikandar Lodi stayed there for long period.

Ruins of a large mosque[1], street lines with debris of residential blocks and workshop (s)[2], a few dry wells inside as well as outside the fortification wall[3], two square tanks[4] and a dry baoli[5] inside the fortified space strongly suggest its being a flourishing township with easy access to water supply.

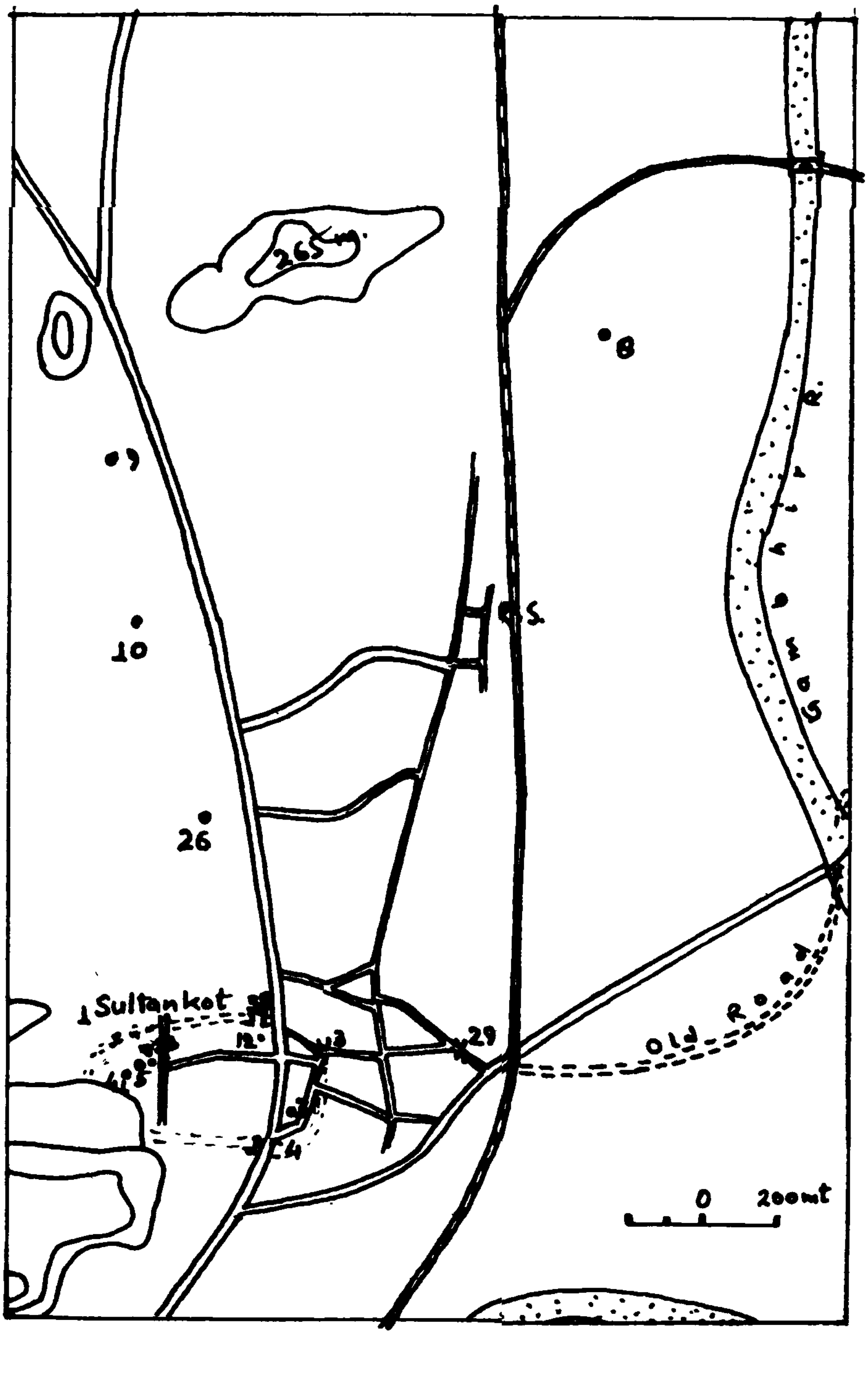
This township was developed, in the foot of the hill where Vijaymandirgarh stands. On three sides, north and north-east, south and west, it is protected by

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1. See monument no.19, part II.
2. Wehave collected pieces of medieval pottery and fragments of crucibles with impression of a layer of melted copper.
3. See appended plan of the Township.
4. See monument no.20, part VIII.
5. See monument no.21, part VIII.

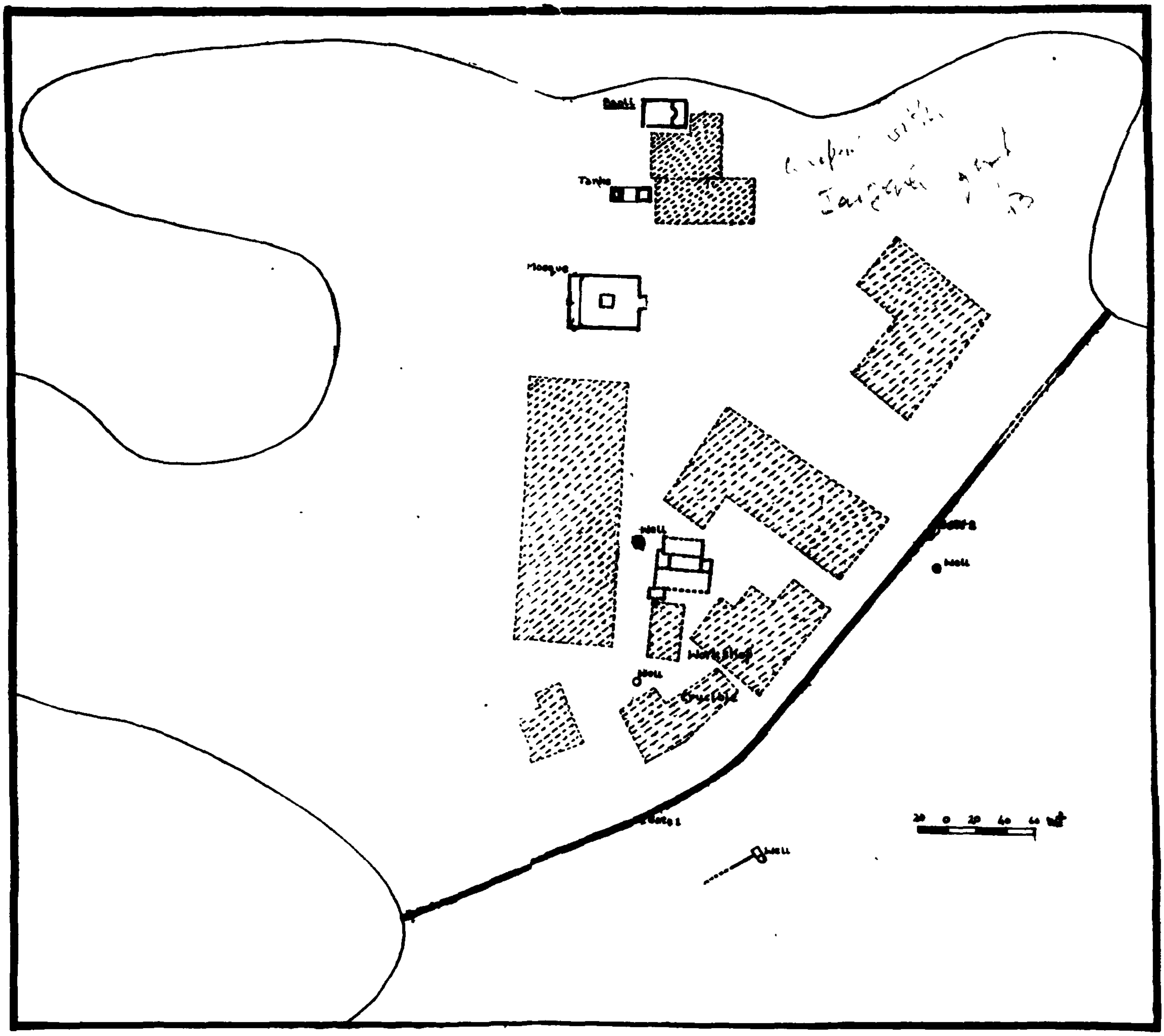
plan 1

Sultankot



plan 2

Sikandra Township



hills and rampart of Vijaymandirgarh, and on south-eastern side there is a fortification wall running from south to east for about 648 m. Its width at the base and top measures 3.5 m and 2.5 m respectively. This wall is having two gateways. First gateway is 2.2 m wide. It is located about 145 m from the southern end of the wall. From this gateway a street begins which leads to the main entrance of the mosque. Second gateway, located at a distance of about 298 m from the first gateway is 2.6 m. wide. Ruins of an additional outside wall gives the impression that it was further protected by another enclosure outside it. A road that starts from this gateway leads again to the mosque. These roads meet each other at a point near the mosque and physically seem to have divided the township into three parts.[1]

II

RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS :

This part of the chapter gives details of religious (Islamic) structures like mosques, 'Idgah and other adjoining structure like mazina/minar. Mosque was needed and intended for offering daily prayers. It was

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1. See the plan of this township.

located where muslim population was enough in number and they, therefore, were to be provided a place of worship at a short distance. In the course of time many of the mosque besides being place of daily prayer also became centres where people after prayer could meet each other and had discussion on matters other than religion. Mosque also were used to import religious education through installing madarsas in them. The principle form of the structure of mosque was introduced during the Sultanate period, with liwan or vaulted hall enriched with decorated facades.

maqsura

Usually mosque has a rectangular courtyard with the cloister (the principal part where the inmates meet for conversation) and deep hall. In a few mosques a tank for ablution is also present in the centre of courtyard or a well outside the structure . To create a focal point for prayer, the cloister on the Mecca side (in India towards west) was enlarged into a sanctuary with a wall containing a recess or alcove (receding of a wall in a room) the mihrab indicating direction of prayer. Jumma masjid is a large congregational mosque, where people assemble for Friday prayer. Idgah is also another form of mosque: an open praying area with a qibla (the direction in which every muslim must turn when praying) and a mihrab designed for prayer on the festivals of the breaking of the fast. And on the day Idul-Azha

It is generally one-walled worship with open large courtyard

Mazina/minar is an another important adjoining structure to the mosque. These are mainly erected to call the faithful for prayer.

(5) Ukha masjid :

This monument is located in the west of Sultankot[1] or Bhitri muhalla of modern township of Bayana. This monument is a unique combination of a) Northern-structure, and (b) Southern-structure. Ukha is a corrupt form of the word 'Usha'. According to the local tradition, which is supported by an inscription still surviving and fixed in the common middle wall,[2] two structures seem to have been built at the site of 10th century temple.[3] Another epigraphical evidence[4] suggests that Southern structure was constructed by Malik Kafur Sultani in 1320 AD during the reign of Sultan Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah Khalji but this inscription is silent about the demolition of any temple. As we know that Sultankot was established by Malik Bhauddin Tughril showing some time in 1196 A.D.[5] This indicates that after 1196 AD muslim population had started living in this newly established fortified

1. See Map (c).
2. See plate III(b), IV(b); EI, xxii, pp-121-27.
3&4. RT-ER, xx, pp-71,72.
5. See monument no.1, part 1.

township, When Sultankot was being established at the site of pre-Ghorian settlement, like the Quwattul Islam Mosque and Adai-Din-Ka Jhopda mosque, builder of Sultankot might have constructed the Northern-structure (mosque) with the help of easily available building material of an ancient temple-the Usha Mandir.[1] Northern-structure seems to be one of the oldest monument of early years of Sultanate period constructed at the site of 10th century temple. After a century and two decades, Malik Kafur Sultani constructed another mosque-the Southern structure.

Northern-Structure[2]:

At present this structure is known as Ukha Mandir and is functioning under the Rajasthan Mandir Samiti, although it has been declared 'protected monument'. This is a pillared structure of trabeate style except the main entrance which displays a combination of trabeate and arcuate style. For proper understanding this strcuture as such has been divided in to four parts-western liwan upto the both ends, eastern liwan with main entrance, and northe and southern liwan with one doorway in both.

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1. RTER, XX, p-71
2. See Plan 3.

Western liwan consists of five of nine pillars. First and ninth pillar of first four rows and all pillars of fifth row are stucked in wall with a light projection (15 cm). Rows of pillars of western liwan are placed at a distance of 2.00 m, and pillars are placed at a distance of 1.62 m. There are two arched mihrabs[1], 1.15 m wide and 60 cm deep, in the western wall between the second and third pillar from the both ends.

Northern liwan and southern liwan are having two rows of seven pillars. Rows of pillars in both the liwans are placed at a distance of 1.62 m and pillars are kept at a distance of 1.95 m. In the northern and southern (middle) wall, there are doorways between 2nd and 3rd pillars, and 3rd and 4th pillars respectively.

There is a main gateway[2] provided in the eastern liwan. In the interior of the gateway, there are four rows of pillars. Distance between first and second rows, second and third rows, and third and fourth rows are 2.10 m, 1.60 m, and 1.35 m. respectively. First and last pillars of first, second, and third rows and pillars of fourth row are fixed in wall. On the both side of the interior of the gateway,

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1. ibid.
2. See plate III and plan 3.

there are three pillars placed at a distance of 1.62 m. Distance between the third and fourth, and fourth and fifth pillars are 1.70 m and 1.10 m respectively. Middle pillars of first row are placed in alignment of the pillars fixed in the main gate.

The main gateway is a combination of trabeate and arcuate style with two storeyed effect. Span of beam of trabeate styled gate is 2.90 m. Spot survey, as shown in the photograph of the main gateway, indicates that initially it was constructed in trabeate form and some time after Khalji period arched portion might have been added to the structure. Exterior of both sides of the gateway is extended, then a beam is kept on three tier brackets[1]. This beam is also used as impost (portion of wall or top of the pillar, on which the end of an arch appears to rest) for the arch. If one compares hounch (part of arch roughly midway between springing line and crown, where the lateral thrust is strongest) of the arch of the main gateway with the plate IV provided by Percy Brown[2], it shows that it is of Tughlaq period. In

? The arch is not true. It is design on corbel device. WKS 20/4/97

1. See plate III, a.

2. Percy Brown, Indian Architecture pp. 8-9.

tympanum (a wall between beam and arch), there is an oriel window. In the interior of gateway, on both sides, flight of steps (85 cm long, 30 cm broad and 30 cm width) are provided to go upstairs.[1]

In the north-western corner of the structure at 3.00 m height on four rows of two pillars, there is a plate form. To go upstairs the plat form, a flight of six steps (1.62 m long, 26 cm broad, 26 cm width) is also provided.[2]

Two type of pillars are used in Northern structure and the height of pillars is raised by keeping one pillar on the other.[3] First type of pillars are, square in shape (40 cm x 40 cm) with two cuts of 5 cm in all four sides, having chain & bell, Kalash, and banana leaf motif. In the second type, shaft is divided into three equal parts by three octagonal borders lower part for example is octagonal; middle part is sixteen sided and the upper part is circular.[4] Octagonal borders of these shafts are decorated with engraved floral & geometrical designs.

1. See plan 3.
2. Ibid.
3. See Plate III (b).
4. ibid.

Finally, the whole structure is covered by a single flat roof.

b) The Southern structure : locally called Ukha masjid is being described here in four parts i.e. western liwan, eastern liwan with gateway and northern and southern liwan.

Western liwan has five rows of eight pillars. First and eight pillar of first four rows and pillars of fifth rows are stucked to northern, southern, and western walls. Distance between the rows and pillars is respectively 2.15 m and 1.95 m. The shaft of the pillars of western liwan is monolith and square in shape measuring 35 cm on each side, In the middle of the western wall, between fourth and fifth pillars, there is a 1.10 m. wide, 62 cm deep arched mihrab which is beautifully decorated with spear headed fringes.[1]

Northern and southern liwan are double storeyed, having two rows of eight pillars[2]. Second row of both the liwans is fixed in the walls. Distance between the rows is 2.15 m and distance between pillars is 2.00 m. Shafts of pillars one monolith and square in shape (28 cm x 28 cm).

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1. See plan 3 and plate VI (a).
2. See plan 3: Plate V.

Height of northern liwan and southern liwan is equal to the height of western liwan. The wall of the northern liwan has a doorway between third and fourth pillars. The wall of the southern liwan is having three arched recesses, 1.07 m wide and 60 cm deep between first and second, third and fourth and fifth and sixth pillars of second row.[1] After eight pillar of second row, in the south-east corner, there is a flight of steps to go up the first storey.[2]

In the eastern liwan Gateway is divided into two parts-interior and exterior. Interior of gateway has two rows of eight pillars. First and eighth pillars of first row and pillars of second row are fixed in wall. Distance between the rows is 2.15 m. Distance between first, second, and third pillars of first and second rows, from both the ends, is 2.00 m. Distance between the fourth and fifth octagonal pillars of first row, and fourth and fifth pillars of second row is 3.35 m. Pillars are square in shape measuring 32 cm on each side. Octagonal pillars, 20 cm each side, are kept on octogonal base, 28 cm each side. Shaft of octagonal pillars is not monolith. Division of the two shafts

1. ibid.
2. See plan 3.

is shown by a circular border-leaves are engraved on it. Lower shaft is divided into three parts: lowest is octagonal, middle is sixteen sided and the upper which is decorated with chain and bell motif, is circular[1]. Second shaft is sixteen-sided. Above the second shaft and below the capital, there are circular discs with moulded brackets in two sides to give support to the beautifully decorated serpentine brackets (torna).[2] Depth of doorway, outside to inside, is 3.85 m. Span of arch is 2.10 m and trabeate door is 1.40 m wide. Exterior of the Gateway gives double storyed effect. Pillars are cut in the stone, Kalash motif are in the base and capitals, and highly decorated shafts are divided into three parts by square rings. This arch is not a horse-shoe type but is decorated by the Spear headed fringes. Spendrile (triangular space between the curve of an arch and square boarder) and above the crown of the arch are decorated by a floral motif.[3] Above the square enclosure of the gateway, there is a square lattice (jali work)

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1. See plate 4 (b).
2. See Plate 4 (b).
3. Plate IV(a).

with geometrical designs. Both sides of the gateway are identical and have double storeyed pillared chambers. Chambers have two rows, at a distance of 1.37 m of three pillars, at a distance of 2.15 m. In the corners, that are 80 cm wide and 20 cm deep recesses. This whole structure is covered by a flat roof. Parapet of gateway and side chambers have marlon motif. Beams of the structure and dropping eaves are supported by moulded brackets.

10) <u>Idgah</u>:

This monument is located to the north of Sultankot (Bayana) at a distance of about 2 km. The tapering effect of the back side of western wall suggest its being a Tughlaq structure.

The western wall (containing mihrab) is the main attraction of the monument. The idgah had a very large plastered plat form, measuring about 5500 m long and 43.0 m broad protected by a wall (75 cm width) on three sides i.e. north, south and east. In the middle of the eastern wall there is a passage, 2.40 m. wide. There is slope followed by two steps (2.40mx50 cm x 25 cm) to reach the plat form. In front of mihrab and three recesses on both sides of mihrab, there is a floor, measuring 35.30 m x 15.00 m which is further raised by 30 cm[1].

Needs a descriptive note on Idgah mosque in Indian context. 20/4/97

ground plan?

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1. See plan 4.

In the centre of the western wall, there is a mihrab- 2.65 m wide and 2.25 m deep. Both sides of mihrab are identical. First recess (1.96 m wide and 26 cm deep), second recess (2.00 m wide and 26 cm deep), third recess (2.00 m wide and 36 cm deep) and fourth recess (2.50 m wide and 36 cm deep) are present at a distance of 4.20 m from mihrab, 2.20 m from first recess, 2.20 m from second recess, and 2.25 m from third recess respectively. There are circular minrates of radius 2.45 m on both ends at corner end. These minrates have two stages-height of first stage is 3.00 m, and in second stage radius is 1.50 m and height is 30 cm. Arches of mihrab and recesses are constructed on corbe (a projection on one or more sides of the cap for the springer of an arch) style.[1] Mihrab is covered by a flat roof on which false dome is constructed. Thickness of western wall is 2.00 m at bottom and 1.50 m at the top.[2] Behind the mihrab wall is projected by 1.95 m[3].

These are not minarets, these are turrets

11) Taleti Masjid : This monument is located near the western rampart of the Vijaymandirgarh in the foot of the

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1. See plate VII.
2. For tapering effect see plate VII(b).
3. See plan 4.

hill locally called Taleti masjid. It being located at the bottom of the hill, the local people therefore started calling it Taleti Masjid. As we have already discussed in Chapter II 'Historical outline of Bayana', that Ohdi rulers of the Bayana Tract had started living in Vijaymandirgarh for security purposes. One may identify this mosque and another mosque in Vijaymandirgarh (monument no.69) as Ahaddi monuments (1400-1490 AD).

Western liwan of the mosque constructed,[1] at a distance of 6.00 m from the north-eastern and south-western corners,which consists of three rows of eight pillars. This pillared hall of western liwan is open from eastern side only. First and last pillars of first two rows and pillars of third row are fixed in western wall. Distance between the pillars and rows are 1.95 m and 2.50 m respectively. In the centre of the western wall, between 4th and 5th pillars of third row, there is a rectangular recess.[2] Northern wall and southern wall of the western liwan are identical and 83 cm in width with two windows,measuring 93 cm wide and 1.00 m high, 60cm above the floor level between first and second, and second

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1. See plan 5.

2. See plan 5; plate VIII, b.

Auhadi
after Auhad
Auhadi

and third rows. Floor of the western liwan is raised by 30 cm above the level of the court yard. Beams of the western liwan are kept on the moulded brackets and finally covered by a flat roof with battlements (a parapet with alternating indentations). Presence of brackets facing east indicates that these are placed probably to support the eaves.[1]

This mosque is protected by a surrounding wall, 1.02 m thick. There is a broken portion, 1.80 m wide, in the southern wall, at a distance of about 13.00 m from south-west corner. This broken portion might have contained the doorway for this mosque because one does not find such opening in other walls[2].

67) Mosque /Masjid :

This mosque is located in the Vijaymandirgarh.[3] Construction of mazine/minar, at a distance of 2.00 m from north-east corner, indicates that this mosquewas constructed some time before 1447 AD[4] during the reign of Ohdi rulers of Bayana tract.

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1. See plate VIII, b.
2. ibid.
3. See map (B), (C) & (F).
4. See Appendix (B) inscription no.7.

This mosque has two parts-western liwan and entrance gate.

Western liwan consists of three rows of pillars and three rooms. First and second row have eight pillars and third row consists of four pillars. First and last pillars of first two rows and pillars of third row are fixed in the northern, southern and western walls. Pillars of first and second rows are placed at a distance of 1.98 m and rows are provided at a distance of 2.50 m. Distance between first and second pillars, second and third pillars, and third and fourth pillars are 4.30 m, 6.70 m and 4,30 m respectively. All the pillars fixed in the walls are square in shape, measuring 36 cm each side. Second to seventh pillars of first two rows are based on octagonal base (18 cm side). Design of shafts of these pillars divides the shafts into two parts-lower half is octagonal (15 cm side) and upper half is circular.[1] Capital of these pillars are also octagonal (18 cm side). Beams are kept on moulded brackets. One different feature is, beams are only spaning the pillars of same row.

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1. See plate IX, (a).

Between the third pillar of second row and second pillar of third row, and sixth pillar of second row and third pillar of third row, there are 30 cm thick walls with 90 cm wide doorways. There are two identical rectangular rooms on the both sides of middle rectangular room, present in the north-west and south-west corners.[1] These chambers are 3.96 m long and 1.67 m broad with 83 cm wide doorways at a distance of 3.13 m from first and last pillars ofthird row. Middle rectangular room is 6.85 m long and 1.67 m broad with a 1.86 m wide doorway at a distance of 2.70 m from second and third pillars of third row. Thickness of walls of these three rooms and surrounding walls is 70 cm. Western liwan is covered by a flat roof. Presence of side of brackets facing east indicate that these are placed to support the eaves.[2] Most probably the rooms had been used for importing religious education.

Entrance gate is provided in the eastern wall at a distance of 6.50 m from south-east corner of the mosque. Span of beam of the gateway is 1.20 m. Exterior of this entrance has a cupola. In the cupola square shaped pillars (measuring 45 cm x 45 cm) are placed at a distance of 3.80 m (north to south) and 2.55 m (east to west). Beams of the

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1. See plan 6.
2. See plate IX.

cupola are kept on moulded brackets. Rectangular shape of interior of cupola is converted into octagonal shape which is flanked by flat roof.

19) Mosque at Sikandra :

This mosque is located in Sikandra township[1] close to the Vijayamandir fort. It occupies an area, 48 to 10 m long and 55.20 m wide. Western wall of the mosque is still intact.[2] In the appended layout plan of the mosque, broken lines indicate the ruined portion. According to Alexander Cunnighum "facade of western liwan has eleven arches, four rows of eleven pillars are present in the liwan. In front of each end of facade, there is a small square chamber (2.25 mt), with arched openings of the same size as in all the chambers of the western liwan. This western liwan consists of 35 square, chambers and the middle portion, 9 squares behind the three central arches, is covered by a large dome 6.75 m in diameter. At each side of the middle dome, four back square chambers are covered by mall domes 4.50 m in diameter. The remaining 18 square chambers are covered by 18 smaller domes 2.25 m in diameter. In this way one can visualize the beauty of the roof of the western liwan-one large central dome with two small domes on

1. See monument no.2, part I & plan 2.
2. See plate X.

both sides, and 18 smaller domes breaking the monotony of large domes. Pillars have square shafts of 50 cm side and outer row of the pillars are double in depth.[1] In the back of western liwan there are 10 rooms, five on each side of the outward projection (80 cm) of wall,[2] and in each side of the side walls, there are two rooms with door openings. Alexander Cunnighum identifies these rooms of shops which were, perhaps, rented out to raise funds for the maintenance of the mosque.[3]

In the centre of the courtyard of this mosque, there is present debris of an structure, which is square in shape (9.50 m in each side). This could be ablution tank covered by a roof. It is, however, difficult to visualize the architectural features of Entrance gate. The debris only allows the measuring of its opening which is 9.80 m wide.

Rim of domes are octagonal in shape. Square chambers of the western liwan are converted into octagons with the help of squinches, which are clearly visible.[4] Domes, though

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1. See plan 7.
2. See plan 7 and plate VIII.
3. Report of A tour in Eastern Rajasthan, Vol. XX, p.81.
4. Plate X.

not very high, are slightly pointed in the centre. The dome is made to look high by raising the height of octagonal collar. This creates an impressive skyline.

24) Lodi Mosque :

This mosque is situated to the south-west of Bayana in village Sikandra at Bayana- Hindaun Road.[1] It carries a blurred inscription[2] on the Jamb of passage like middle opening. The mosque was constructed by Nizam Khan who held charge of Bayana in 1517-26 AD. Architecturally the main attraction of this mosque is western liwan and an open rectangular platform (8.45 m by 8.00 m), artificially raised by 90 cm.[3] Two rows of four pillars, square in shape (each side 30 cm), make a chamber (7.05 m by 2.45 m) with three trabeated openings (2.05 m wide). The liwan in question is surmounted by three identical domes, but height of middle dome was raised by increasing the height of the octagonal

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1. See map (B) & (D).
2. See Plan 8, Plate XI.
3. See plan 8.

collar. Recesses are provided in all the three sections of western wall.[1] Middle recess is deeper by 15 cm indicating the qibla. Middle part of the western wall is projected outward at backside by 45 cm. This suggests that, there are six corners in western liwan and in every corner a turret is constructed on a square base. These turrets are divided by three octagonal rims (30 cm wide) into four parts: lower part (1.40 m high) is octagonal ; second part is (1.24 m high) star shaped[2] similar to the third storey of Qutab Minar; this part (50 cm high) is again octagonal and fourth part is formed by hemispherical head of 50 cm radius.[3] There is also present battlemented parapet encarved in plaster on octagonal sides of third part of turrets as well as on the octagonal collar of middle dome to indicate its continuation. Domes are pointed in the centre. Monotony of these domes is broken by hemispherical heads of six turrets. Blue tiles are studded, in the shape of plus (+), in the centre of each battlement.[4]

1. ibid.
2. Indian Architecture (Islamic period), p.12.
3. See plate XI a & b.
4. ibid.

25) Idgah :

Another ruined structure standing to the east of village Sikandra, mistaken by Alexander Cunnighum as mosque, after physical survey of the area seems to be an idgah.[1] The date recorded by Alexander Cunnighum is inscribed on the beam of an entrance of the structre e.g. samvat 1577/1520 AD.[2] The date in question confirms that it belongs to Lodi period. At the time of Alexander Cunnighum's survey in this area, it was fairly intact but now only seven openings and one aisle of western liwan with remains of boundary wall, and ruins of entrance are visible.

Surviving structure of the western liwan gives the impression that it had at least one aisle in front of surviving aisle , and gap between western wall and present aisle gives distance of two aisles, and in the same way it had an additional opening on each side. This gives the picture of western liwan which had five rows of ten pillars covered by a flat roof.[3] On each side of entrance gate,

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1. Alexander Cunnighum describes it as masjid but it's location to the east of Sikandra Township and its resemblance with the Idgah of Akbar's reign suggests identification of this structure as Idgah. Also, see monument no.34 in the same part.
2. RTER, Vol.XX, p.80.
3. See plan 9.

2.70 m wide, there are pillared structures covered with domes. Shafts of pillars are square (35 cm x 35 cm) in shape. Ribs are clearly visible in the interior of the shell of the domes.[1]

26) Talaqni Masjid :

This monument is located to the north of Bayana and commonly known as Talaqni masjid. According to local tradition, this mosque was built by Babur after his victory at Khanwa (1527).

This mosque is constructed on a artificially raised (about 6 m high) platform measuring 10.35 m by 9.75 m . There are flight of eighteen straight stairs to go upstairs the platform in front of 1.80 m wide doorway provided in the eastern wall.[2] Thickness of sorrounding wall is 60 cm. The western liwan is constructed by three rows of seven pillars (square, 45 cm each side). Pillars and rows are placed at a distance of 1.73 m. First and seventh pillars of first and second row, and pillars of third row are fixed in walls. Beams are kept on moulded brackets and finally western liwan is covered by a flat roof.

1. See plate XII.
2. See plan 10, & Plate XIII.

34) Idgah :

This monument is located to the east of Bayana near village Brahmbad, across the river Gambhir. According to an inscription found at present Idgah Akbar constructed it in 1601-02 AD.[1]

This Idgah has two major parts-western liwan and entrance. Surrounding wall also has recesses and projections.[2]

Western liwan is present in quadrangle, measuring about 31 m long and 32 m wide, and at a distance of 6.80 m. from north-west and south-west corner. Western liwan consists of three rows (placed at a distance of 2.40 m) of eight pillars (square, 45 cm each sides). Western liwan also has walls, in northern and southern side between first and last pillars of each row, with two arched windows (1.02 m wide and 1.47 m high) 65 cm above the floor level of the western liwan which is also raised by 20 cm above the level of the quadrangle. First and last pillars of first and second row, and pillars of third row are fixed in the walls. Distance between 1st and 2nd pillars , 2nd and 3rd pillar, 3rd and

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1. See Appendix B, inscription no.14.
2. See plan II & Plate XIV.

4th pillar,5th and 6th pillar, 6th and 7th pillar, and 7th and 8th pillars all three rows, is 1.95 m while distance between 4th and 5th pillars in three rows is 2.20 m. In the western wall, three mihrabs are built alternatively between second and third pillar, fourth and fifth, and sixth and seventh pillars. First and third mihrab measure 1.02 m wide and 47 cm deep and second mihrab measures 1.25 m wide and 60 cm deep. There are four identical arched alcoves/recess (measuring 58 cm wide, 35 cm deep, and 87 cm high) are present, at the height of 1.22 m above the floor level of the western liwan, between first and second, third and fourth, fifth and sixth and seventh and eighth pillars.[1] Beams are kept on two tier moulded brackets. Western liwan is covered by a flat roof. Parapet of the western liwan is also having engraved rectangular alcove most probably to stud the coloured tiles. The western liwan also has drooping eaves supported by the brackets.

In the western wall, between the western liwan and south-west corner, there are three arched recesses (1.05 m

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1. See plan 11 & plate XIV, C.

wide and 20 cm deep) erected at a distance of 91 cm from south-west corner and each other.[1]

In the southern wall, there are two arched windows (1.00 m wide) located at a distance of 8.00 m from south-west corner, and 7.10 m from first window respectively.[2]

In the northern wall, there is a projection, 6.20 m long and 30 cm projected, at a distance of 8.00 m from north-west corner. This projected portion has two arched recesses (90 cm wide and 15 cm deep) at a distance of 1.50m from each other.[3]

In the eastern wall, there are three arched recesses (1.00 m wide and 20 m deep) present, between north-east corner and the entrance gate, at a distance of 4.65 m 2.00 m and 1.40 m from north-east corner, first recess, and second recess respectively.

In the centre of eastern wall, at a distance of 14.80 m from either of the end, there is a 1.40 m wide

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1. See plan 11, Plate XIV.
2. ibid.
3. Ibid.

doorway. Exterior of the doorway is very picturesque.[1] In front of the gateway, five steps (1.60 m long, 25cm broad, and 25 cm width) are provided from northern and southern sides, to reach upto 2.66 m long and 1.60 m wide plat form which is 1.25 m above the ground level. From here one can step up 30 cm high space (3.70 m long and 2.66 m wide) in front of doorway and between the cupolas.[2] These cupolas, 50 cm high above the space between them, are identical in architectural features and shape. Pillars are square (40 cm each side) and pillars of western side are fixed in the wall. These pillars are placed at a distance of 1.75 m along the length and 2.05 m in depth. On the pillars, beams are kept on two tier moulded brackets and these cupolas are surmounted by dome. Ribs (stone work bellow and supporting domed roof) of domes are clearly visible in the interior of the domes. This gateway seems to be the combination of trabeate and arcuate style. The tympanum has six arched alcoves arranged in three rows: three alcoves in first row above the beam of door way; two in second row and one in third row.[3]

1. <u>ibid</u>.
2. See plan 11.
3. See plate XIV, b.

The gateway and three sides of cupolas have drooping eaves which are supported by brackets. The gateway, on both side of gateway in eastern wall, northern wall upon the projected portion on western wall at both sides of western liwan, and cupolas are flanked by batt-lemented parapet. On the wall of the gateway facing east, there is a horizontal strip decorated with blue tiles between the drooping eaves and parapet. There is also the use of blue tiles between the drooping eaves and parapet of cupolas.[1]

MAZINA/MINAR :

Construction of minaret within the quadrangle of mosque or near the mosque was an imporant feature of mosque construction in early Sultanate period. Functional utility of minaret, most probably, was to call the faithful for prayer (namaz)[2]. After having established the Ghorian empire, they constructed a minaret (Qutub Minar) in proximity to the Kuwat-ul-Islam mosque. Rulers of Delhi Sultanate had forgotten the tradition of construction of minaret in proximity of mosque. But this tradition was followed by the hakims of of Bayana-first minaret is present near the mosque[3] in Vijaymandirgarh and second is near Ukha masjid[4] in Sultankot.

1. ibid.
2. See Appendix (B) Inscription no.7 & 10.
3. See monument no.67.
4. See monument no.5;plan 3.

14) Mazina: is located at a distance of 2.00 m from north-east corner of mosque no.69. According to inscription[1] it was constructed by Daud Khan Ohdi in 1447 AD, who administered Bayana till 1456 AD.

It might be double storeyed structure with a tapering effect, circumference at the base is about 26.70 m. Upper storey is in ruined condition, so it would be difficult to guess about the top of the minaret. Division of ground storey and first storey is demarketed by balcony which is supported by multi tier moulded brackets.[2] There is a doorway, facing south, which leads to flight of steps to go upstairs to balcony and then further leads to upper storey. Ground storey is divided into two parts by using a ring of yellow stone. An incription is also present between the balcony and yellow ring.

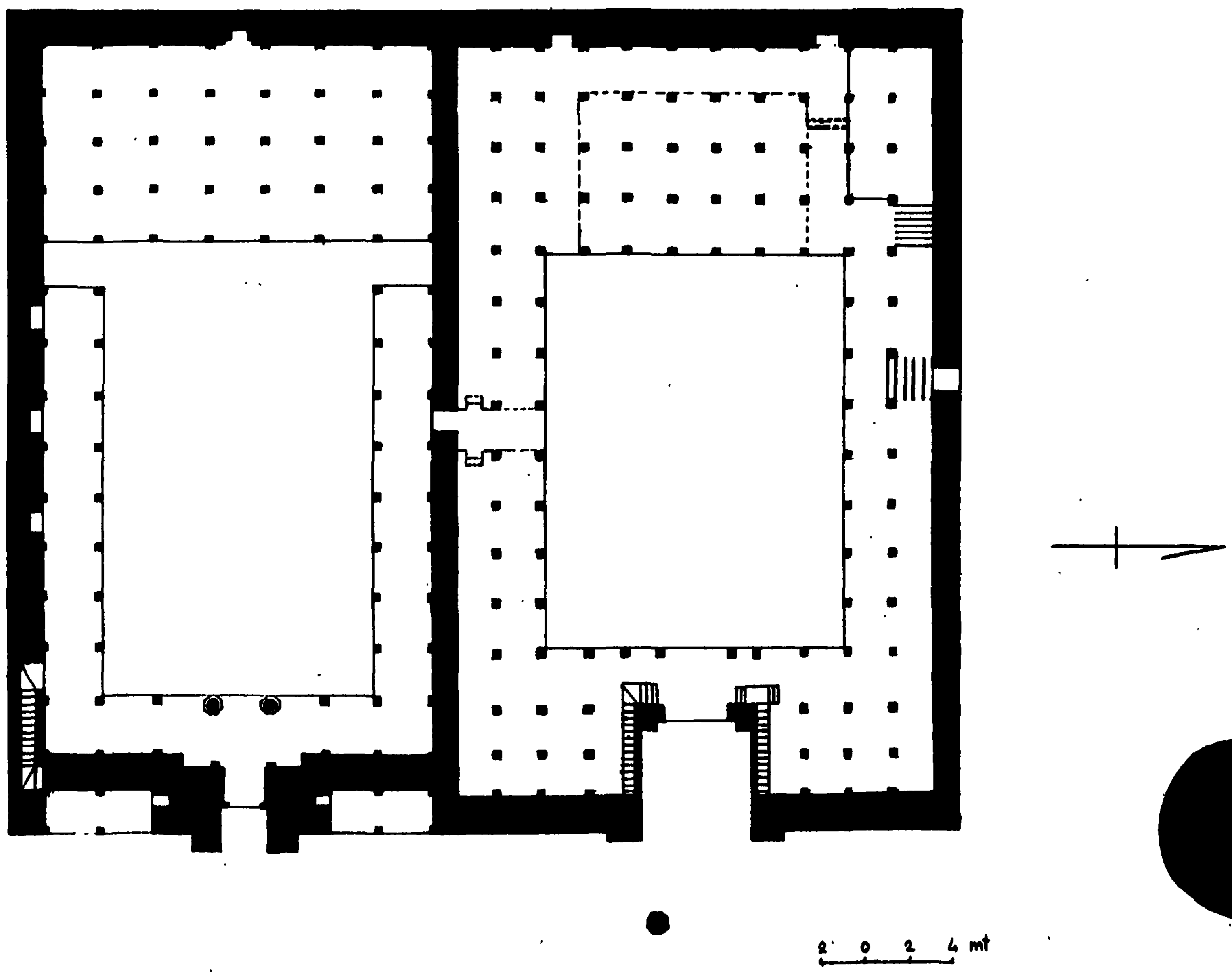
First storey of the mazina is also divided by three continuous rings-lower and upper ring is made of yellow stone and middle ring is made of grey stone.[3]

23) Mazina is located at a distance of 9.00 m from the north-east corner of Ukha masjid in Sultankot. It is locally

1. See Appendix B inscription no.7.
2. See plate IX(b).
3. ibid.

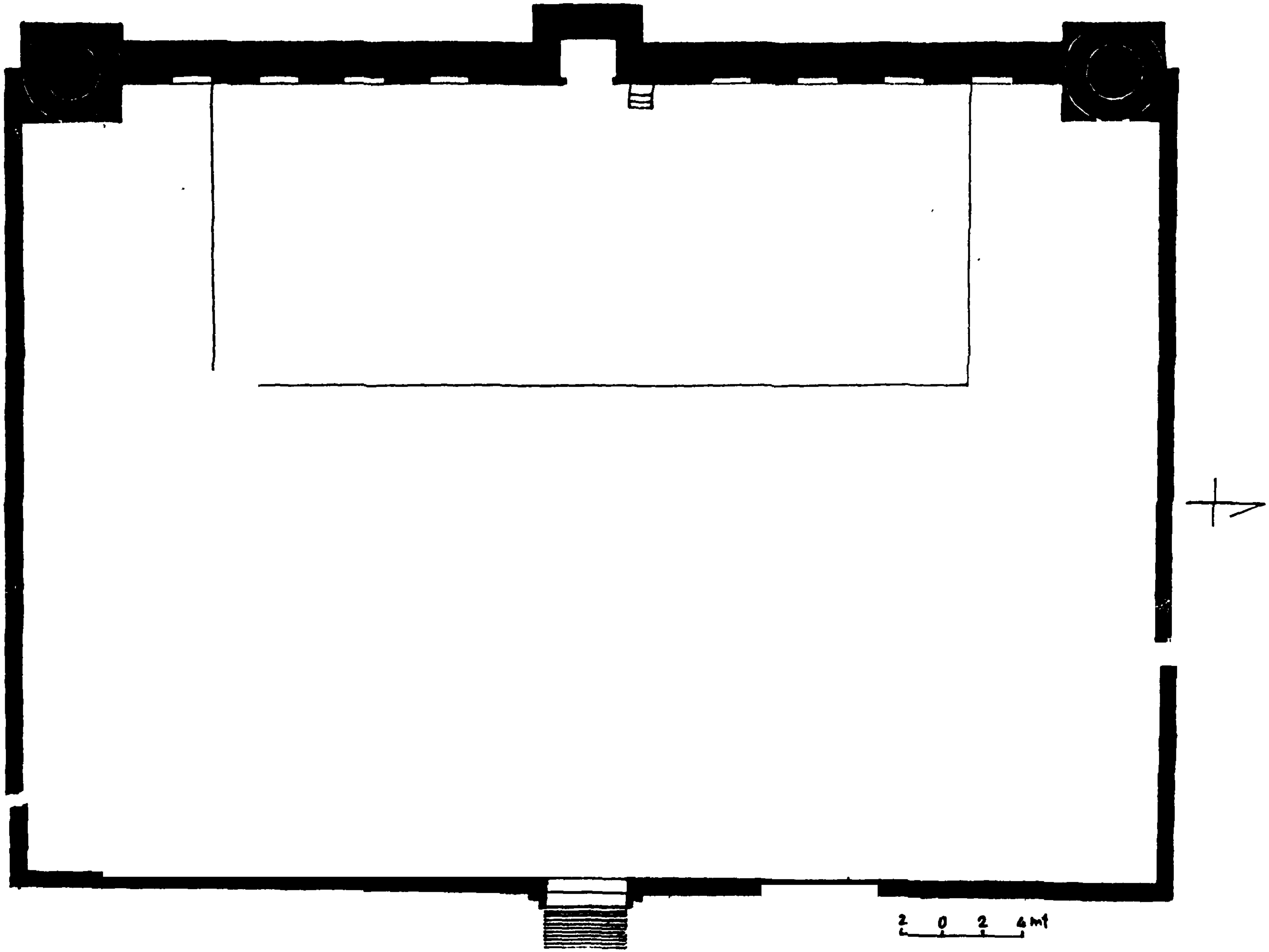
plan 3

Usha Masjid and Mazina



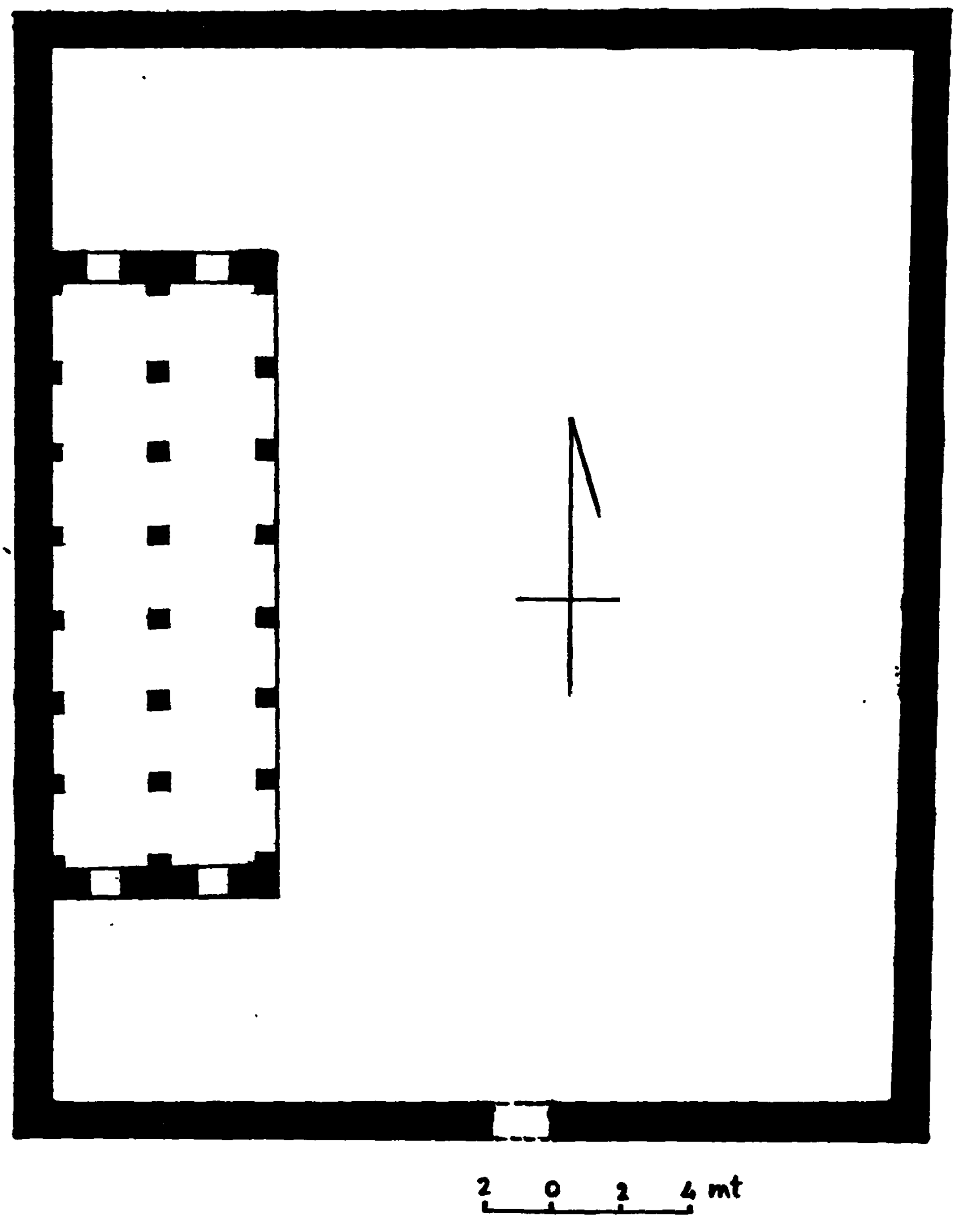
plan 4

Idgah



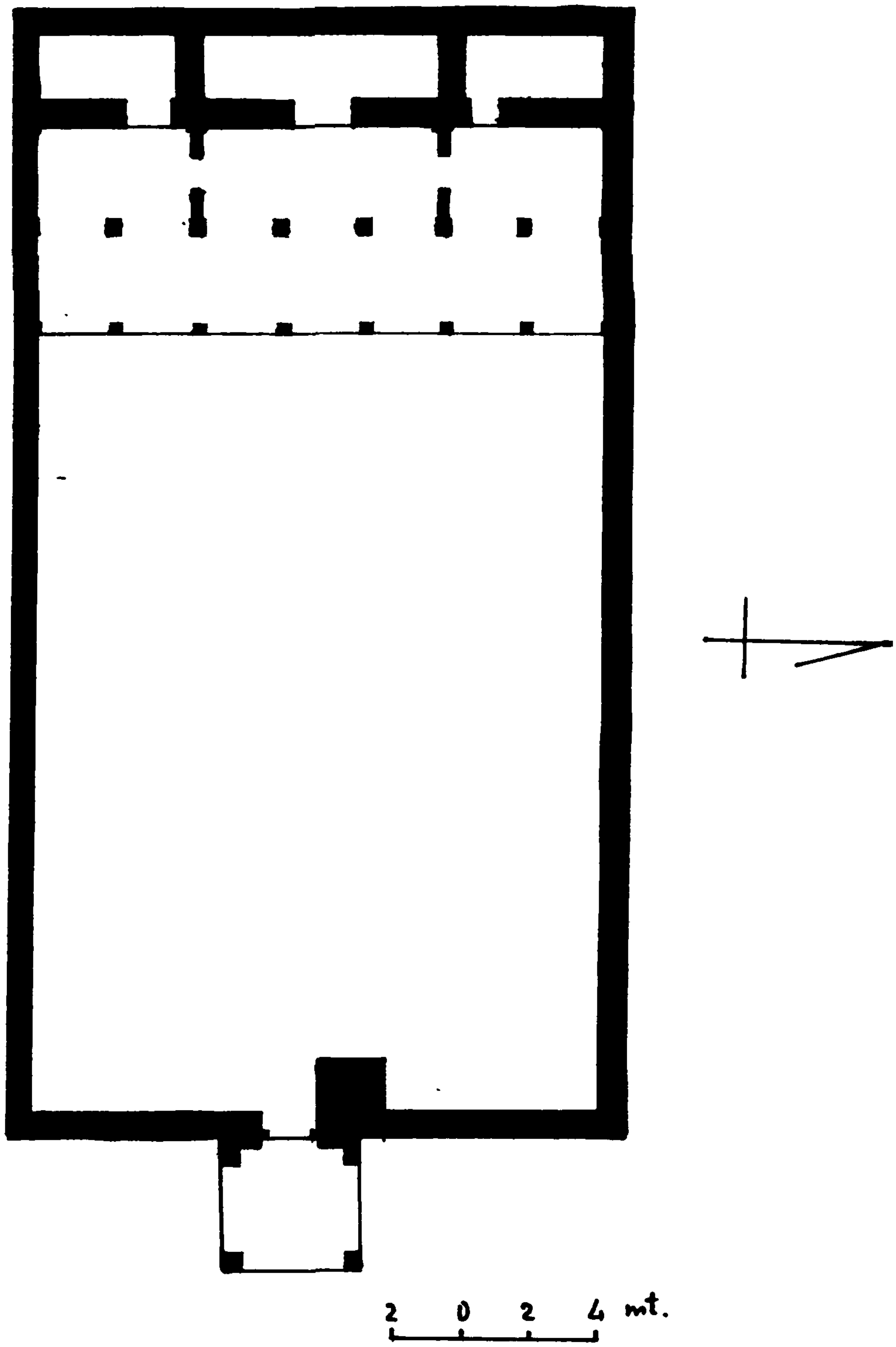
plan 5

Taleti Masjid

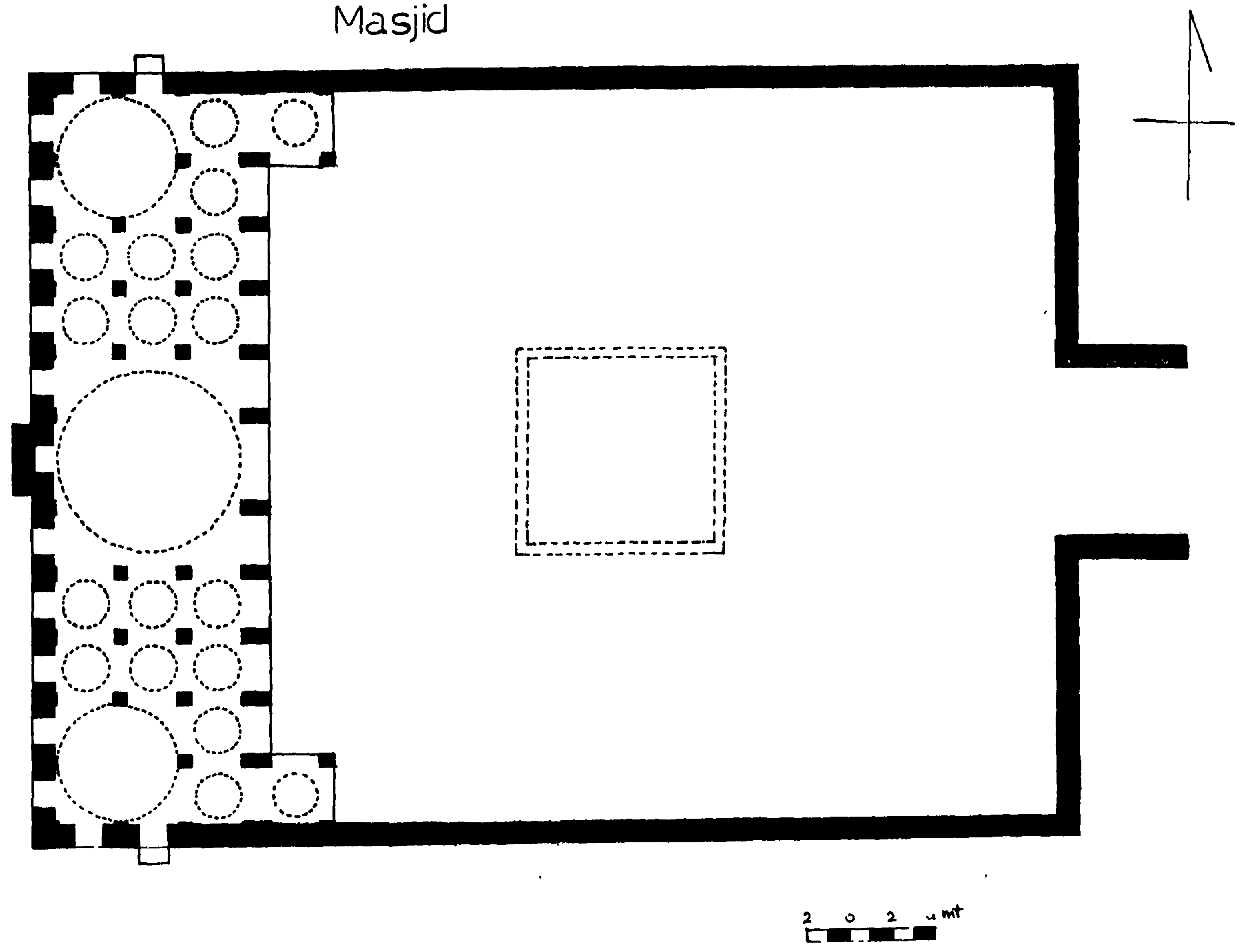


plan 6

Masjid and Mazina

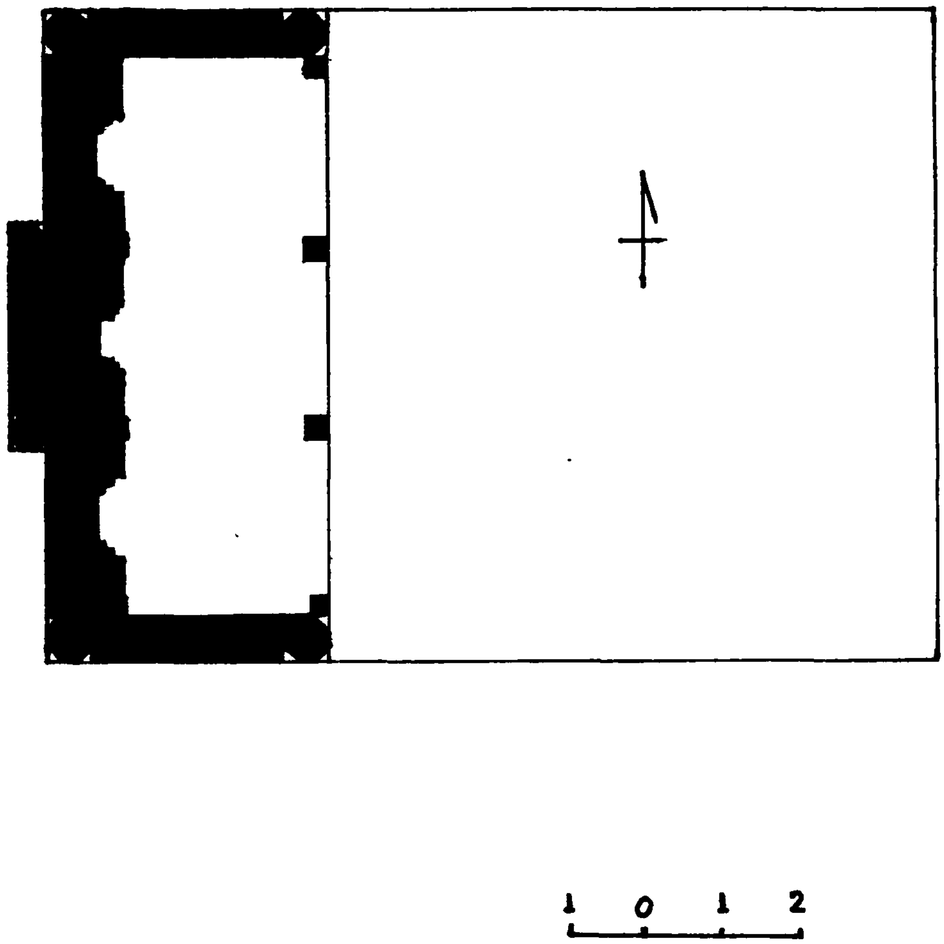


plan 7



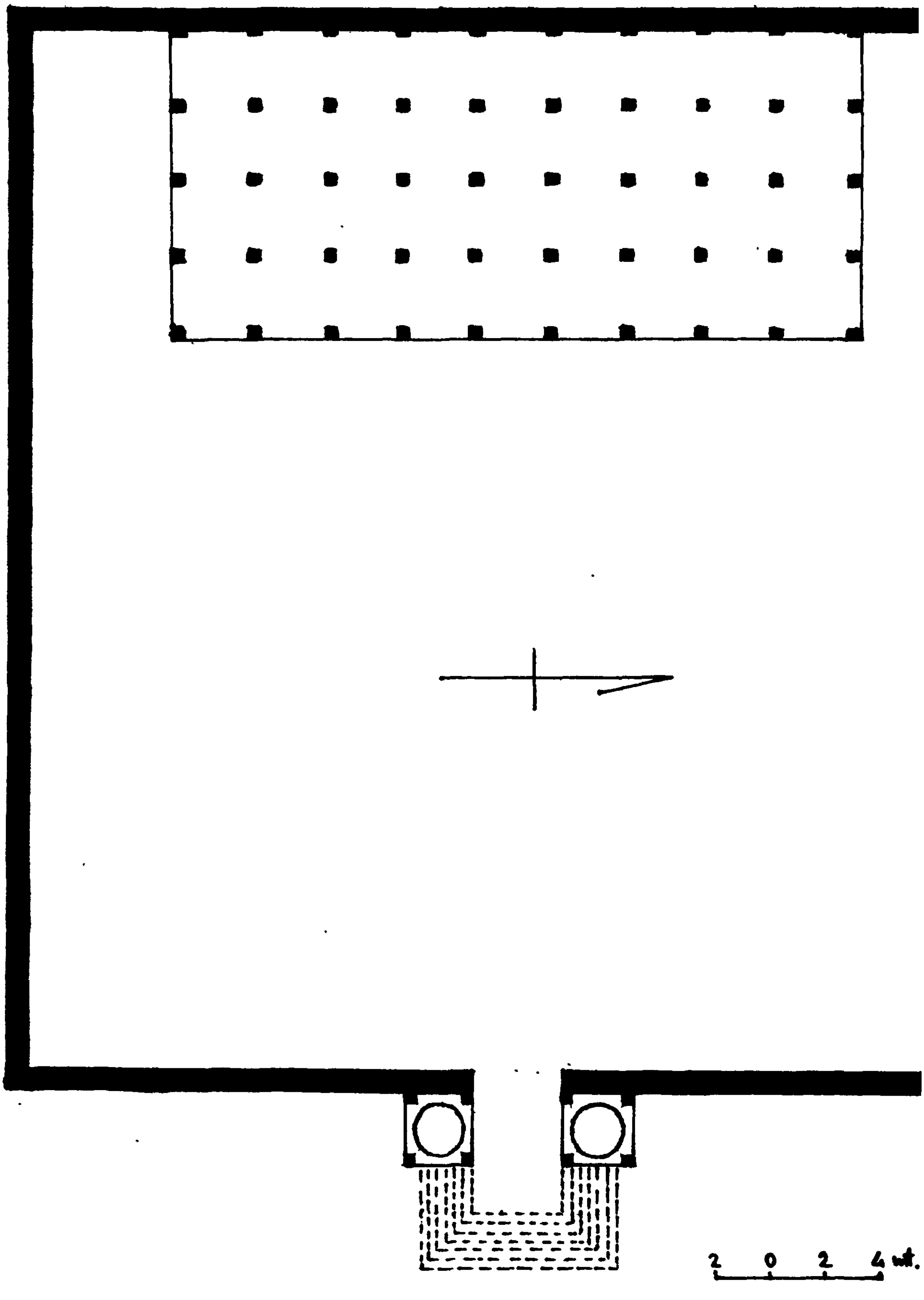
plan 8

Lodi Masjid



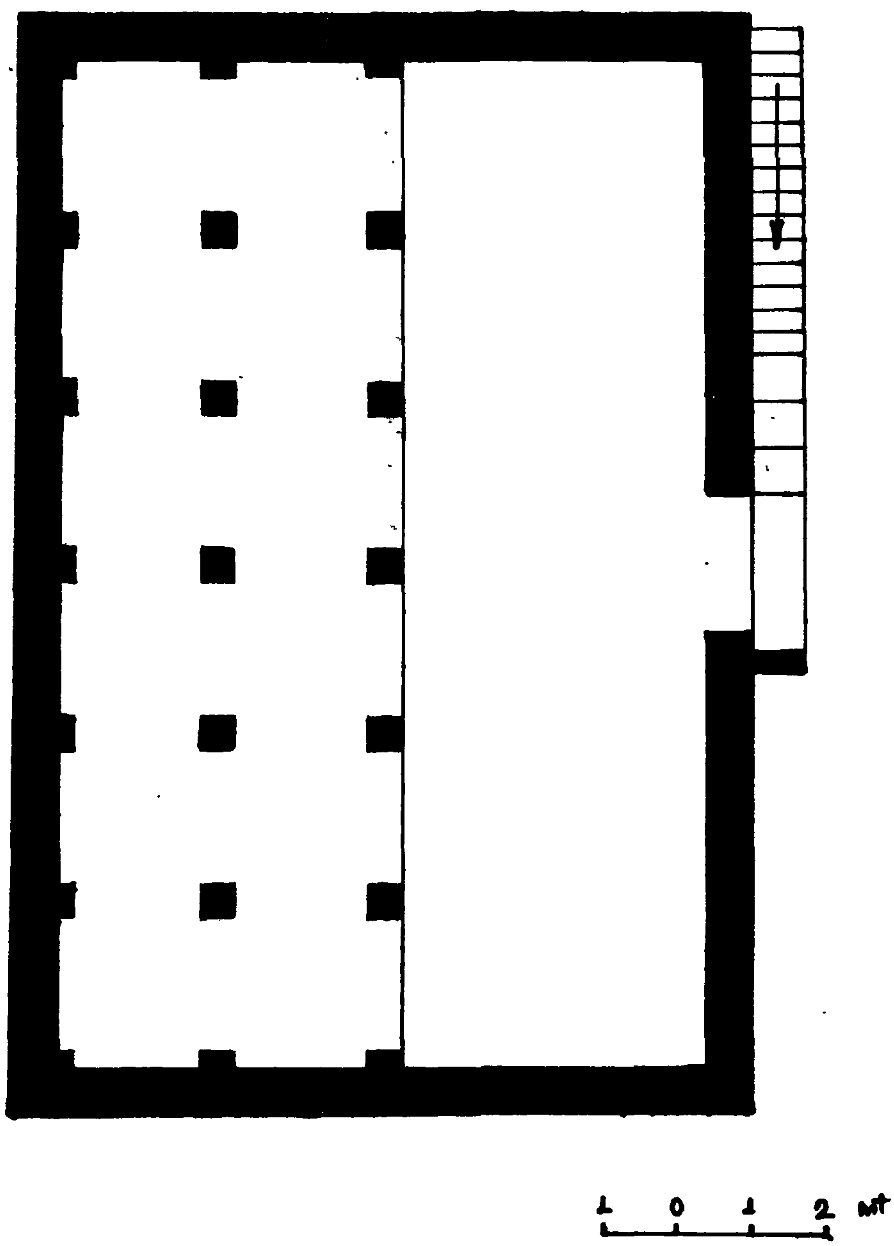
pla

Idgah



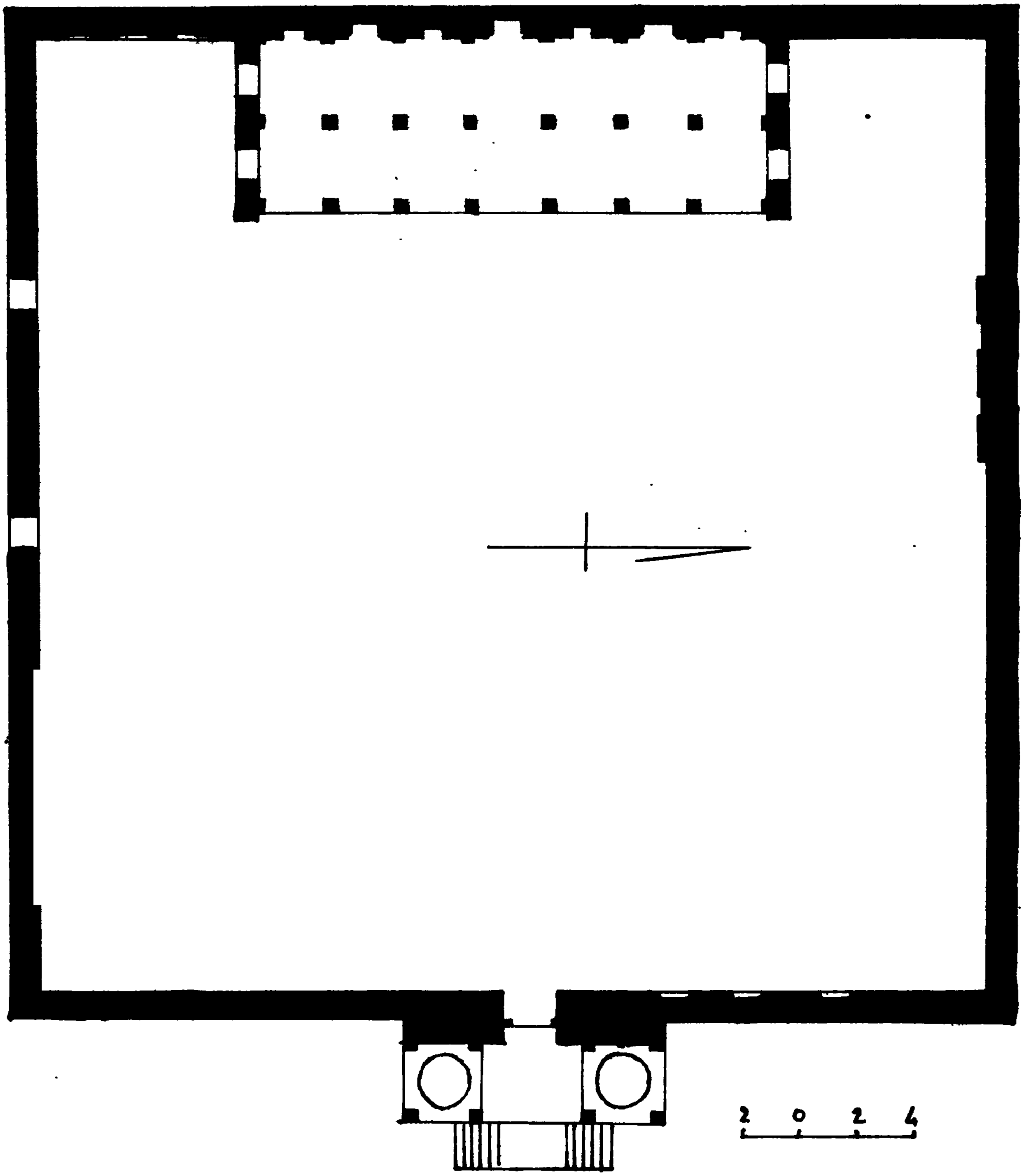
plan 10

Talaqni Masjid



plan 11

Idgah



known as Ukha *minar* and constructed by Nizam Khan in 1520 AD during the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Lodi.

It was constructed on above described *mazina* and is also identical in measurement and architectural features.

III

KHANQA :

The Shaikh's residence was the centre of a particular order of *sufi* cult or the Islamic learning. During the medieval period, Bayana was the centre of the Islamic learning and the *sufi* cult as well. A large urban population was living in Bayana since Ghorian invasion (1196 AD). Many of these belonged to the category of *ashraf* and some of whom had achieved considerable reputation in the field of islamic learning. During the thirteenth century it had developed as an important cultural centre and two of the *quazis*, quazi Ziauddin and quazi Mughisuddin, succeeded in achieving the position of the advisor of Sultan Alauddin Khalji in the religious matters. During the Sur regime (1540-55AD), it had emerged as an important centre of the militant activism of Mahdavi's under the leadership of

Sheikh Abdullah Niazi. Sheikh Sadullah, the great grammarian, also belonged to Bayana. Qazi Shiraji, an Iranian poet, not only visited this township but also reported to have stayed at Bayana. These fact indicate, the lively cultural life of the township during the medieval period. This may further be testified by two surviving hospices/khanqas at Bayana.

12) KHANQA:

This hospice is located in the Sultankot to the north-east of the Ukha masjid. At present this double storeyed building is surviving inside the premises of Government Higher Secondary School and is being used as a storehouse. Eastern wall of the hospice has an inscription.[1] On the basis of few surviving words of this decaying inscription, one may identify this structure as a hospice which was constructed during Ahaddi period (1401-1457 AD).

Being used as a storehouse, the Principal of this school did not permit me to take measurements and photographs to illustrate it.

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1. See Appendix (B) inscription no.9.

31) Khanqa of Shaikh Sadullah[1] :

This structure is located near the southern gateway of the Sultankot. The inscription engraved on the jamb of eastern verandah, clearly indicates that this structure was built by Shaikh Sadullah during Akbar's reign some time before 1580-81 AD.

Khangah is square in plan and was constructed on pillars and beams.

Distance between 2nd and 3rd, and 12th and 13th pillars of second and third row is 2.00 m while rest of the pillars are placed at a distance of 1.50 m. Pillars are square in shape, 35 cm x 35 cm. Distance between the rows is 2.00 m. Pillars of third row are fixed in the wall.

First four pillars of second and third rows from both the ends of southern wing make two large and rectangular rooms and rest make seven rooms.

In the eastern wing 2nd and 3rd pillars of second and third rows from both ends have empty covered space and in between them there are nine rooms.

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1. See Plan 13.

In the northern wing, a door of the <u>khanqa</u> is provided in between 7th and 8th pillars of 3rd row. In the north-east corner, four pillars of second and third row make a large and rectangular room. In the north-west corner, between 2nd and 3rd pillars of the rows, there are flight of stairs to go up to the roof of the <u>Khanqa</u>. On both sides of the doorway, there are three rooms in eastern side and four rooms in western side.

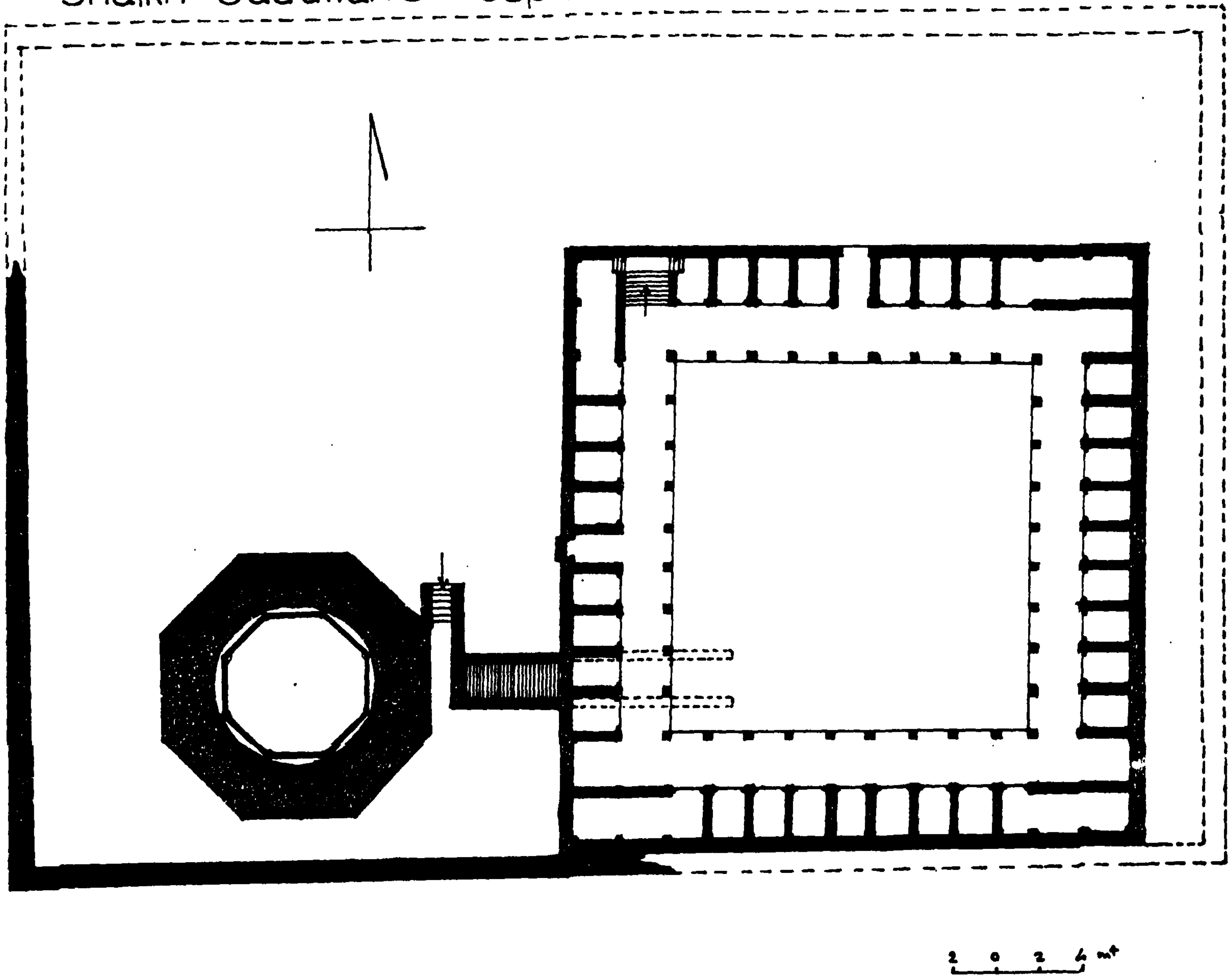
In the western wing, space between 2nd and 3rd pillars of second and third rows has an empty space. A recess is present in the western wing between 7th end 8th pillars of third row which gives clear indication of private mosque. In the north-west corner, four pillars of second and third rows make a large rectangular room. On both side of the private mosque, there are three rooms in northern side and four rooms in southern side.

Rooms of eastern, western, northern and southern wings open in a pillared verandah facing each other. Pillars of verandah, first row in all four sides, are placed at a distance of 1.50 m and distance between first row and second row is 2.00 m.

From the south-western corner of the courtyard a slope is descending, westwards, under the floor of the second

plan 13

Shaikh Sadullah's Hospice & Baoli



and third rooms of the western wing, to the water level of the adjacent well.[1]

Traces of wall clearly indicate that this khanqa is surrounded by boundary wall.

IV

TOMB:

In India tombs were as old as the Muslim settlement. The tomb generally comprise a single vaulted domed chamber, square and rectangular, standing on a raised platform.

13) Ohd Khan's Tomb[2] :

This tomb is located in the graveyard, locally known as Mirana, to the north-east of Sultankot on the right side of Bayana-Bharatpur road. A Persian inscription engraved on the circular neck of the dome, indicates that it was built some time after his death in 1421 AD.

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1. Description of this baoli is given in Part VIII of this chapter.
2. See Plan 14, plate XV.

This structure stands on a square platform (8.70 m each side), 1.05 m above the ground level. Four pillars (square,60 cm each side) are provided in each side. Distance between 1st and 2nd pillars, and 3rd and 4th pillars is 1.30 m and distance between 2nd and 3rd pillars is 2.00 m. Shaft of pillars is divided into three parts, with the help of octagonal rims-lower part is octagonal (25 cm each side), middle part is sixteen sided, and upper part is again octagonal. Capital of the pillars are also octagonal where as beams and dropping eaves are supported by moulded brackets.

Phase of transition is given to convert the square base of the roof into circular-in first stage square is converted into octagonal, in second stage octagonal base into sixteen sided, and in third stage sixteen sided base is converted into 32 sided base which is almost circular.

This tomb structure is surmounted by a dome-neither shallow nor circular. Circular neck of the dome is decorated by an inscription.

(15) Kale Khan Ka Maqbara:[1]

This structure is located to the south of Sultankot on the left side of Bayana-Hindaun road. It is constructed on 1.80m high platform, the tomb is square in plan (exterior is 7.80 m each side, interior is 5.40 m each side) and having a doorway (1.40 m wide) in the centre of all four sides. All the four sides are identical.

On both sides of the each entrance, walls in tomb's interior have square recesses (1.20 m , 1.20 m , 15 cm deep). The wall above the door and recesses is divided into two parts by the three arched motif. The square plan of the building is covered into circular with the help of squinches (arches placed digonally at the angle in the interior of the domes to covert from square to round).

Exterior of the building gives three storeyed effect by dividing the wall into two parts by dropping eaves, and third storey by the dome. On both sides of entrance, arched recesses are provided in all three sides and southern side has arched doorway of the stairs

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1. See plan 15 and plate 16.

to go upstairs. An arched window of doorlength is provided above the entrance and two arched rece$$e$ are given on both side of window above the lower arched recesses, in all four sides, gives the effect of second storey. Division between first and second storey is marked by drooping eaves supported by two tier brackets.

In each corner of the tomb, upto roof level an octagonal pillar is based on Kalash motif.

This tomb is surmounted by a dome. Neck of the dome is octagonal, and is crowned by a Kalash shaped pinnacle (a small turret like termination). Parapet, with alternating merlon, is present with an octagonal pillar which gives effect of turret at each corner.

(33) Jajhri[1] :

This tomb is situated to the south of Sultanakot. Presently it has been described in two parts:underground chamber (represented by broken lines) and main structure above the ground level.

1. See plan 16: plate XVII.

A) <u>Underground chamber</u> is square in plan measuring 6.20 m each side. In the centre of northern, eastern, and western sides 2.15 m wide portion of wall recede 80 cm. Four pillars (square, 30 cm each side) are placed at a distance of 2.15 m from each other in the centre of chamber. Receding of southern wall is 2.15 m wide opening which opens into 2.15 m x 3.10 m chamber. This chamber has a 1.27 m wide doorway in southern wall which further leads to 2.15 m broad and 10.80 m long underground gallery. This gallery opens into a chamber measuring 2.15 m x 1.62 m. From here flight of eight steps with right turn are provided to get into or come out of underground chamber through gallery.

Chambers and gallery are covered by a flat roof. Roof of the gallery is at ground level (height of gallery is 1.85 m). Roof of the underground main chamber stands at the height of 2.50 m , which provides side walls 65 cm above the ground level. This portion of walls above the ground level, has lattice windows to provide light and air to the underground chamber.

B. <u>Main structure</u> - is constructed on the roof of the underground chamber (square, 8.20 m each side). Northern and southern sides have six pillars. Eastern and western sides have two pillars placed between 1st and 2nd and 5th and 6th pillars of northern and southern sides.

Distance between 1st and 2nd, and 5th and 6th pillars of northern and southern sides, is 37 cm. Distance between 2nd and 3rd, and 4th and 5th pillars of northern and southern sides, and distance between pillars of eastern and western sides from the corner pillars of northern and southern sides, is 1.50 m. Distance between the middle pillars of each side is 2.15 m. Pillars are rectangular, measuring 35 cm x 1.17 m. The middle pillars of each side have conical projections with 10 cm side.

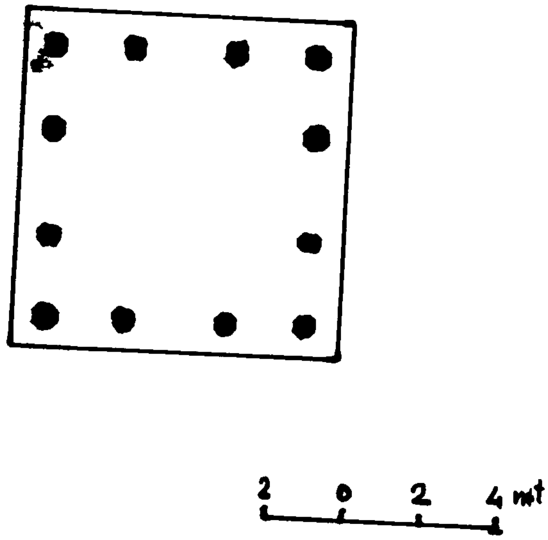
There is an opening, 2.15 m wide, between the 3rd and 4th pillars of southern side. In front of the opening, there is a covered projected portion 2.80 m x 2.45 m.

Screens of red sand stone with geometrical designs are present between the pillars, except the entrance.

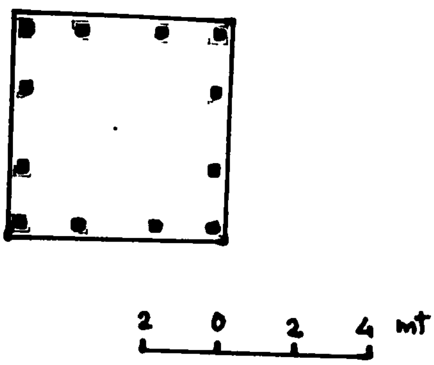
plan 14

AUHAD KHAN

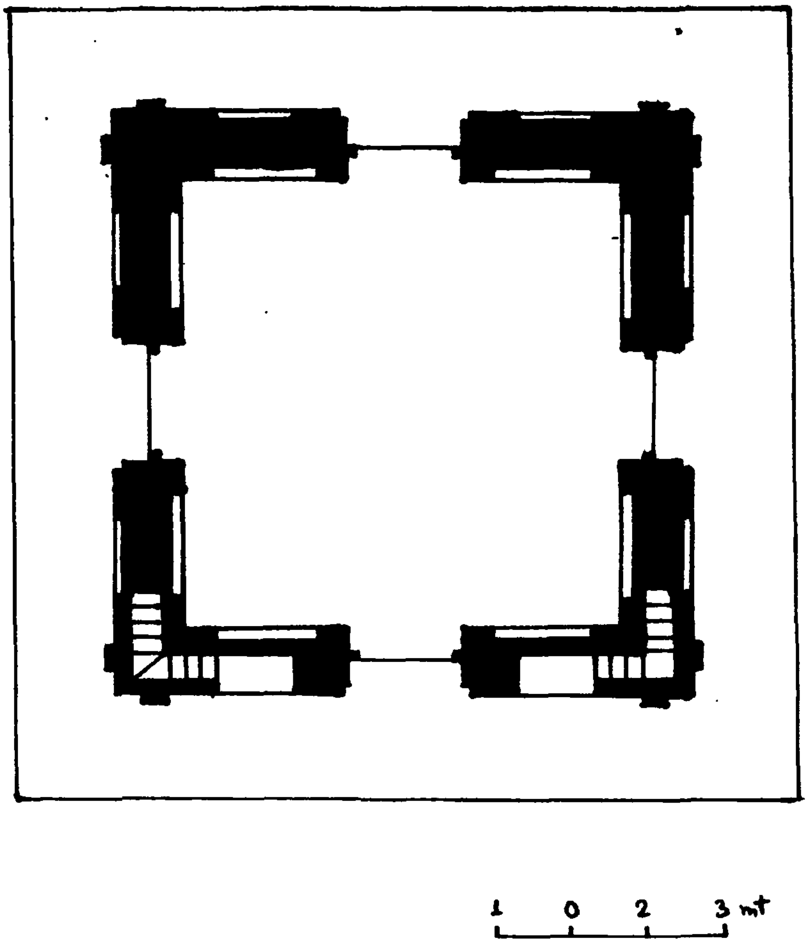
Ohd Khan's Tomb



Tomb

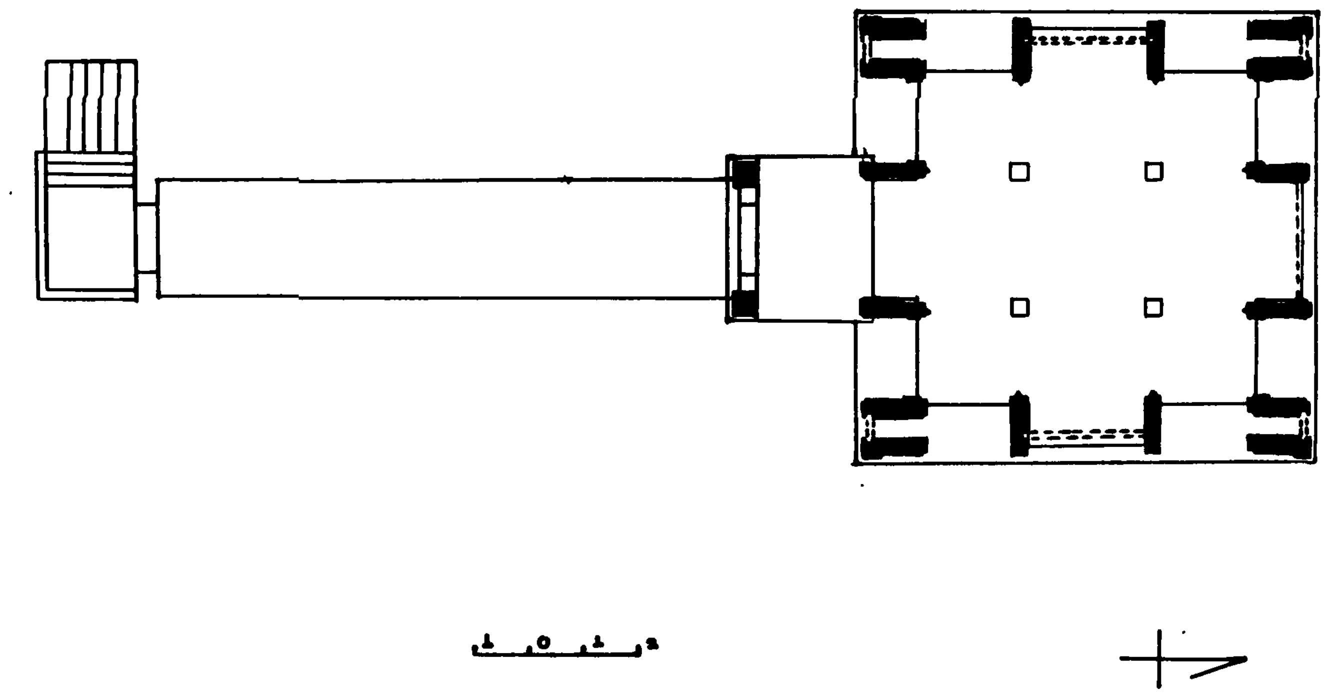


Kale Khan ka Makbara



plan 16

Jijhri



Beams are kept on the pillars. The phase of transition is there. Square chamber is converted into circular in three phases- square into octagonal, octagonal into sixteen sided, and sixteen sided into thirty two sided. Finally this structure is covered by a shallow dome.

Neck of the dome is octagonal and dome is surmounted by inverted lotus motif and pinnacle. Drooping eaves are given in two stages- between the beam and roof level (supported by three tier brackets), and in the middle of parapet.

V

AVELIS

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS are another attraction in Bayana. These buildings were constructed by the nobles /*hakims* for their personal use.

41) Lal Mahal[1] : The ruins of this residential building, locally known as *Lal Mahal*, is located in the west of the Usha *masjid* in *Sultankot*.

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1. See plan 17.

We have divided this building into three parts- middle structure, southern structure and northern structure.

A) Middle Structure[1] is constructed on a artificially raised ground which gives the impression of the first storey of the northern structure. This is a rectangular hall 8.50 m x 6.70 m with a square tank (1.50 m each side) carrying a sunk fountain, in the centre. This tank has a square base (30 cm each side) for columns in each corner. Northern side is open towards courtyard of northern structure, with four double column on rectangular base (35 cm x 70 cm). Eastern and western walls have 2.20 m wide openings, at a distance of 2.70 m from south-east and south-west corners for gallery (8.10 m x 1.50 m) and a rectangular room (2.20 m x 4.60 m) respectively. Southern wall has a door opening (1.05 m wide) for flight of seven steps (70 cm x 30 cm x 30 cm) to go up the roof of the western wing of southern portion.

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1. See plate XIX b.

Gallery and rectangular room have perforated screen in the northern sides.

Toilet is present to the west of middle structure. This toilet (4.50 m x 3.50 m) has two parts : rectangular room (4.50 m x 2.00 m) and three parts above the furnace. Northern wall of the toilet has 90 cm wide door opening and in front of which there is an octagonal cupola (90 cm each side) covered by a flat roof There is a tank (1.80 m long x 50 cm broad x 85 cm deep) built in the eastern wall of the rectangular room. This is connected with another tank (60 cm long x 50 cm broad 60 cm deep) provided in the eastern wall of eastern chamber above the furnace. Eastern and western part above the furnace are identical (1.00 m x 1.00 m) and middle portion has a circular hole of 50 cm diameter.

This middle chamber is connected by the ground storey of southern portion by gallery and first storey by the stairs.[1]

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1. See plan 17.

B) <u>Southern Portion</u>[1]:

This is divided into five parts: southern wing; eastern wing; western wing; northern wing and gateway. Both sides of southern wing and eastern and western wings are identical. So we are describing the southern portion in four parts: southern wing ; eastern /western wing ; northern wing and gateway.

i) Southern wing is double storeyed and both sides of main hall are identical. Main hall is 8.20 m long and 3.20 m broad. Eastern and western walls have 1.10 m wide openings to the side rooms at a distance of 70 cm from southern walls. Northern side has three openings provided between four columns kept on square base (65 cm each side) placed at a distance of 2.08 m .First and fourth columns are fixed in the walls (32 cm x 65 cm) This hall opens in the verandah 8.20 m x 2.50 m. Eastern and western side of verandah have 1.10 m wide opening in the verandah of side rooms. Northern side of the verandah has four columns of same size and distance of the main hall and it opens in the courtyard.

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1. <u>ibid</u> .

Main hall and verandah have openings in the eastern and western sides. Both sides are identical and double storeyed. Rooms attached to the main hall are 4.75 m long and 3.20 m broad, and having three openings 1.10 m wide in the eastern, western and northern side. Northern opening opens in verandah (4.75 m x 2.50 m). Northern side of verandah has four rectangular base of double columns at a distance of 1.20 m which opens into the courtyard. First and fourth column are fixed in the wall. Base of first and fourth column is 18 cm x 72 cm and second and third columns is 36 cm x 72 cm. One door of this verandah opens inside room and another in the verandah of main hall.

Second room (2.50 m x 6.35 m) has five door openings: northern opens in verandah; two open in first room and its varandah and two open in two side rooms (2.16m x 3.20 m and 2.16 m x 2.10 m).

ii) Eastern/western wing are identical and facing each other. First room of these wings (4.95m x 2.50 m) has an opening (1.40 m wide) at a distance of 2.00 m from southern corner. In front of it, there is a verandah (4.15 m x 2.50 m) in which room of southern wing

also opens. This verandah has four rectangular base for double columns. Base of first and fourth column, which is fixed in wall, is 18 cm x 69 cm and base of second and third column is 36 cm x 69 cm.

Roof of the main hall is wagon shaped and provided at the height of the roof of the first storey of the southern wing. Rooms of first storey are also constructed on the plan of the ground storey.

Southern wing and first room of eastern and western wings' floor level is 25 cm higher than the courtyard's level and at a distance of 5.05 m from the southern wing, courtyard's level further receeds to 35 cm.

These wings have flight of six steps with quarter turn (80 cm x 30 cm x 25 cm) to go up the first storey of the southern wing and roof of the eastern and western wing.

Rest of these wings have verandah in front of rectangular rooms. This verandah has five rectangular base for double column at a distance of 1.35 m from each other.

iii) Northern wing is a pillared verandah 1.80 m wide which has nine circular columns kept on rectangular base (40 cm x 65 cm) and placed at a distance of 1.35 m. This verandah turn towards the north and connects the gallery which is attached to the middle chamber.

iv) Entrance:[1] This entrance gate is provided in the north-east corner of the southern portion. This gateway has 2.05 m wide opening and from here paved slope goes up to the floor level of the northern wing. In front of the entrance, in the interior , there is a wall of the eastern wing.

c) Northern portion : This portion has three parts : eastern and western wings, and northern wing with entrance gate. One can divide this portion into two identical parts by drawing an imaginary line north to south in the middle of the portion.

Entrance gateway[2] is 3.10 m out side to out side and span of arch is 2.50 m . It is 3.20 m projected northwards. Arches, outside and inside, are imposted

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1. See plate XVIII (c); plan 17.

2. See plate XIX (a).

on rectangular pillars (65 cm x 50 cm) and passage is covered by a flat roof. Both side are extended (3.15 m) inside by constructing double storeyed structure facing each other. These have rectangular pillars (40 cm x 15 cm) placed at a distance of 87 cm. From the both sides, between extended sides and rectangular rooms (3.00 m x 1.80 m), there is a flight of eight steps (90 cm x 30 cm x 30 cm) to go up the first storey of the extended sides and roof of the eastern and western wings. Eastern and western wings are pillared verandah.

Lal Mahal is constructed by red sand stone. Southern wing, eastern and western wing of the southern portion and northern side of the middle chamber is having series of cusped arches imposted on columns. Shaft of columns is circular in plan and slightly tapering with flutings. Main entrance and entrance of the southern portion has pointed arch imposted on rectangular pillars. Northern wing of the southern portion and eastern and western wings of northern portion are constructed in trabeate style.

63) Residence[1]: Ruins of this residence is located to the

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1. See plan 18: plates XX, XXI, XXII, & XXIII.

What is the state of preservation of Lal Mahal & its use? LD3

east of gateway no 62 in the Vijaymandirgarh. At present an entrance, and four chambers are surviving.

i) Entrance of the residence is constructed in trabeate style. Span of beam is 2.00 m and passage in 2.80 m long. At a distance of 67 cm from entry point there is a square pillar (60 cm each side)on both sides. Inside, a rectangular pillar (65 cm x 35 cm) is present at a distance of 1.85 m from first pillars. This leads into a zig-zag gallery which opens in the courtyard of the residence.

Exterior of the entrance is giving double storeyed effect by constructing cupolas just above the lower cupolas (square , 2.30 m each side) on both side of the entrance. Cupolas of ground storey are covered by a flat roof and cupolas of first storey are surmounted by domes. Though passage of entrance is covered by a flat roof but to create the beauty false domes are constructed.[1]

iii) Southern chamber is a pillared chamber. It has three rows (at a distance of 2.15 m) of six pillars

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1. See plate XX(b) & XXI (a).

(at a distance of 1.65 m). First row has double pillars in depth, kept on 28 cm x 56 cm base while rest are kept on square base (28 cm each side). First and sixth pillars of first and second rows, and pillars of third row are fixed in the walls. Southern wall of the chamber is 90 cm wide. Beams are kept on moulded brackets and this chamber is covered by a flat roof.

iii) Western chamber consists of three rows (at a distance of 2.95 m) of six pillars (at a distance of 2.00 m). First row has double pillars in depth, kept on 30 cm x 55 cm base, while pillars of second and third rows are kept on square base (30 cm each side). Beams are kept on moulded brackets and finally it is covered by a flat roof. A doorway, 1.35 cm wide is provided between the first pillars of first and second rows to enter into the rooms constructed in south-west corner. This corner is ruined but gives impression of four chambers : first is 6.60 m long and 2.80 m broad, second is 4.20 m x 1.60 m and third and fourth are 4.20 m x 3.30 m.

In the corner between southern and western chambers there is a flight of thirteen steps (2.00 m x 30 cm x 30 cm) to go up the roof of these chambers.[1]

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1. See plan 18: plate XXII (a).

iv) <u>Middle Chamber</u> is also a pillared chamber having two doorways : 2.30 m wide in middle of northern wall and 2.45 m wide in middle of the southern wall. In front of the southern doorway there is a walled platform (5.80 m x 4.70 m) with two openings : 1.40 m wide in southern side and 1.10 m wide in the western side. This chamber has three rows (at a distance of 2.85 m) of four pillars (at a distance of 2.45 m), Pillars are kept on square base (35 cm each side). All the pillars, except middle three are fixed in walls. Beams are kept on moulded brackets and this chamber is covered by a flat roof.

From the eastern surface of the southern door opening, flight of nine steps (80 cm x 30 cm x 30 cm) are provided to go up the roof of the chamber.

v) <u>Northern Chamber</u> is present at a distance of about 21.60 m from middle chamber. This chamber is facing southwards and two rectangular and identical rooms on eastern and western sides facing each other. This chamber consists of three rows (at a distance of 2.15 m) of five [illegible] uthern

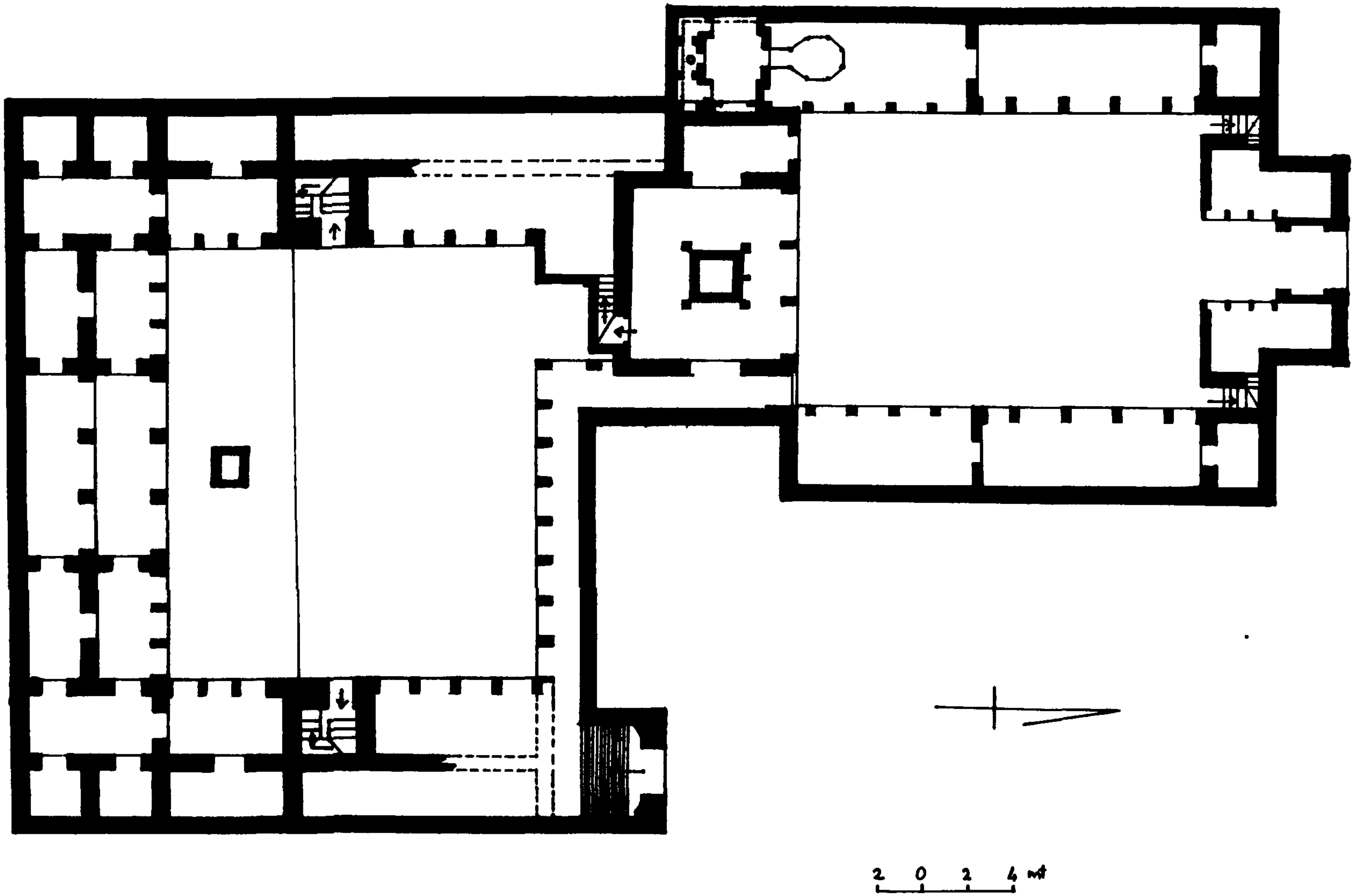
row, has double pillars in depth kept on rectangular base (30 cm x 60 cm) and pillars of second and third rows are kept on square base (30 cm each side). First and fifth pillars of first and second rows and pillars of third row are fixed in 50 cm thick wall. Between the first pillars of first and second rows and second and third rows, and between the fifth pillars of first and second rows and second and third rows there are 1.15 m wide opening to get into the side rooms (5.00 m x 1.80 m). Beams are based on moulded brackets and finally this chamber is covered by a flat roof.

In the north-east corner, outside the hall of the residence, there is a circular platform of 5.10 m radius, 1.80 m above the ground level of the corner. The platform has about 6.00 m long canon. To go up the platform, flight of six step (1.20 m x 30 cm x 30 cm) are also provided.

Broken line shows the ruined portion which may give the clear picture after surface clearance.

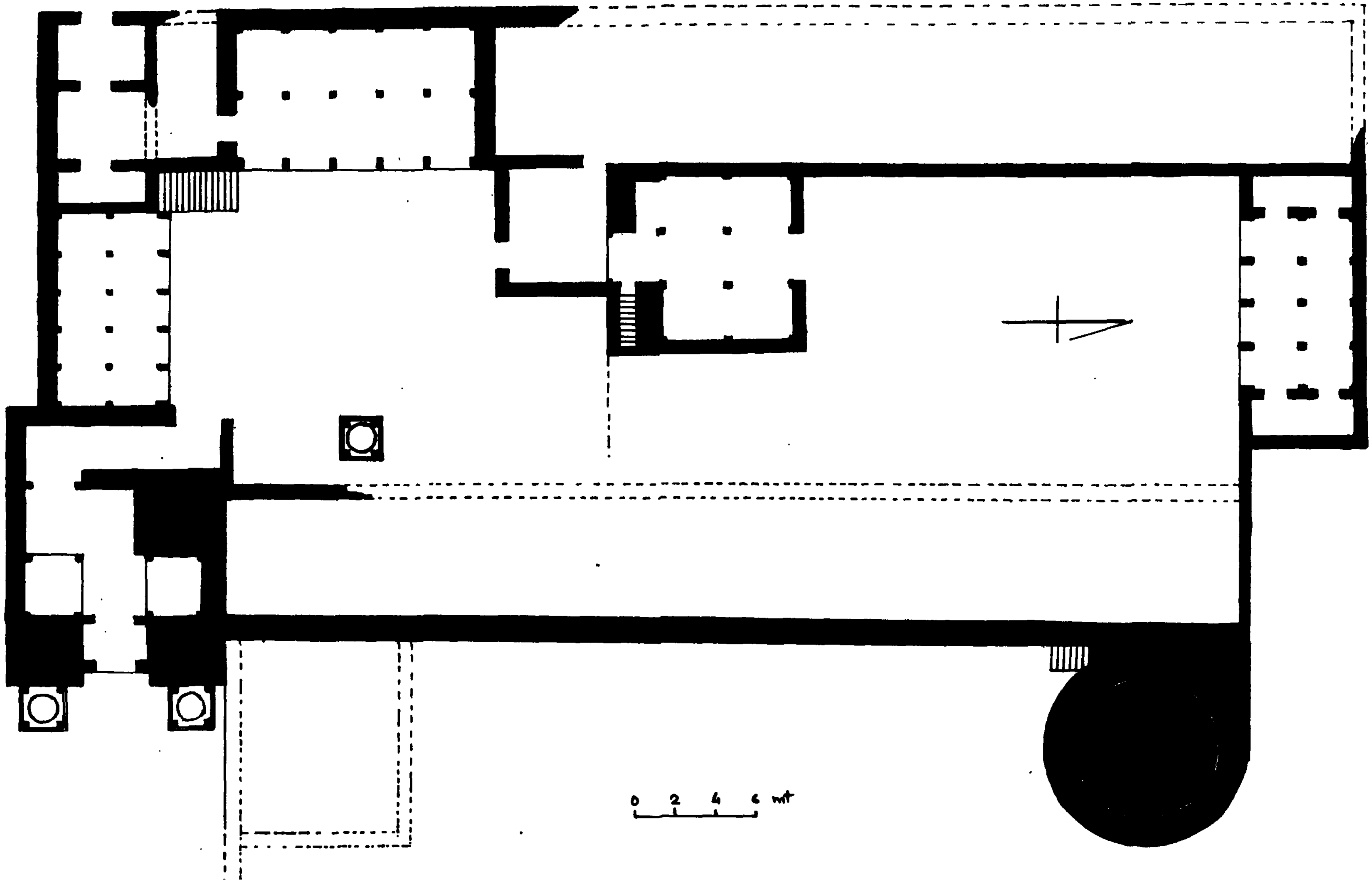
Lal Mahal

plan 17

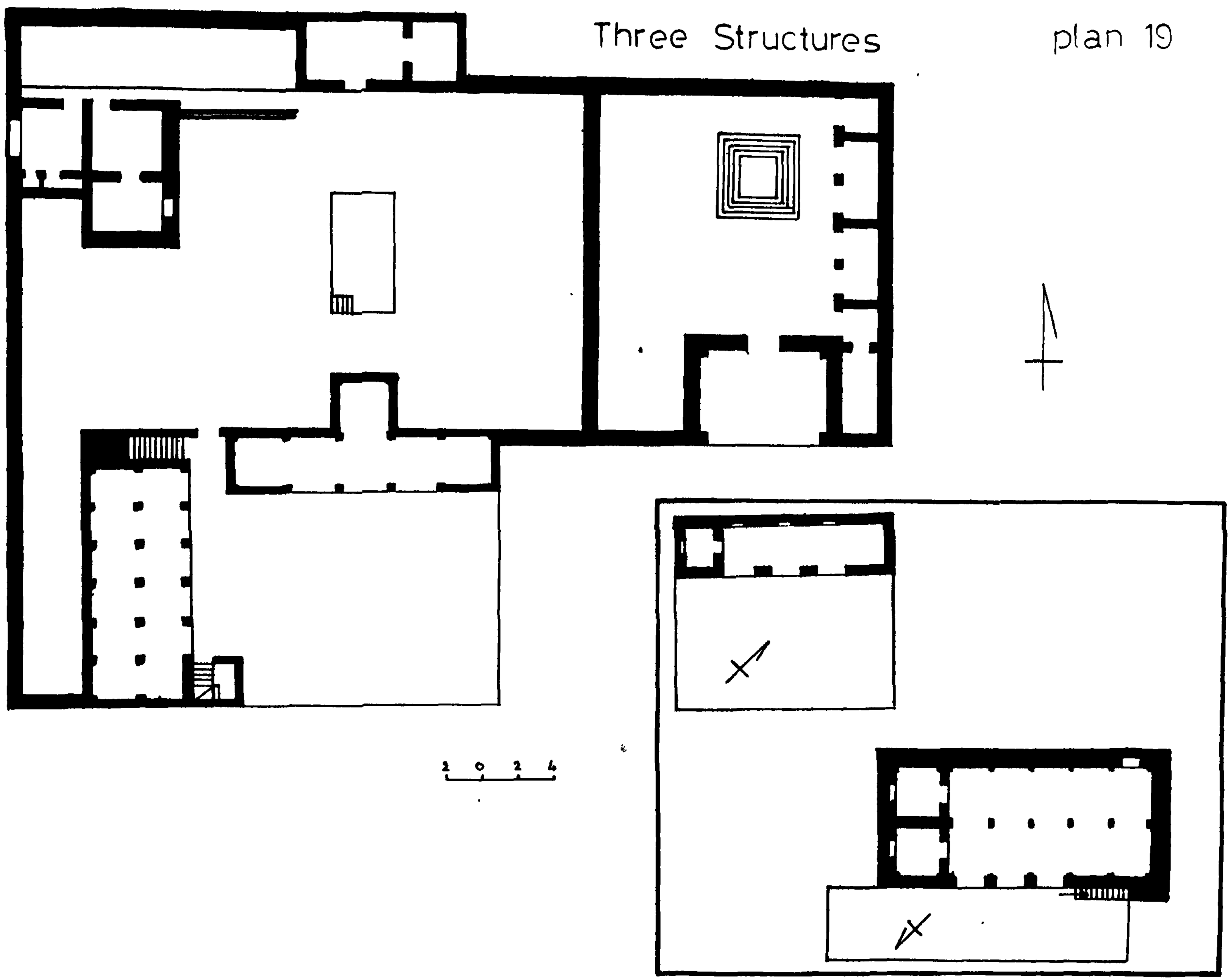


plan 18

Residence in Vijaymandirgarh



Three Structures plan 19



VI

PAVILION (CHAVADA) : These pillared structures are generally mant for keeping watch and as pleasure house and located in different places at hill top and plain area. These as we find are square and rectangular in plan and surmounted with flat roof and domes.

27) Pavilion :

This structure is located at hill top inside the Vijaymandirgarh near the Sikandra gate.[1] An inscription still intact on this building indicates that it was built during the reign of Humayun sometime before 1539 AD.

This rectangular double storeyed building (16.50 m x 11.00 m) is built on 21.10m long and 16.60 broad platform. This building consists of four rows of six pillars.[2] Distance between first and second rows, and third and fourth rows is 2.70 m and distance between second and third rows is 3.60 m. In these rows, pillars (square, 45 cm each side)

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1. See Map of Vijayamandirgarh.

2. See plan 20.

are placed at a distance of 2.70 m. A chamber is constructed in the middle aisle between 2nd and 5th pillars of second and third row. This chamber is having openings in eastern, northern and southern sides. There are flight of stairs provided in western side to go up the first storey of the pavilion.

There is also a pavilion on the roof of the ground storey by placing four pillars just above the 2nd to 5th pillars of first two rows of the southern side.[1]

Beams of this building, ground and first storey, are supported by moulded brackets and both the storeys are covered by a flat roof.

32) <u>Pavilion</u>[2]: This double storeyed structure is located about one and half km south-west of Sultankot on Bayana-Hindaun road. It seems to be a watch tower to look after Bayana-Hindaun route.

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1. See plate XXV.

2. See plan 21, plate XXVI.

The central square (7.30 m each side) part of ground storey is built on a platform 75 cm above the ground level. There are four rows of four pillars. Distances between the pillars and rows is 2.15 m and shaft of the pillars is square (45 cm each side). Three pillars are attached with every corner in such a manner that it gives the effect of cupolas. In all four corners, these pillars (square, 45 cm each side) are placed at a distance of 1.95 m from each other.

Five cupolas four just above the corners and one in the centre are constructed above the ground storey.

Beams and drooping eaves are supported by two tier moulded brackets. Ground storey is covered by flat roof and cupolas, structures of first storey, are surmounted by pyramidal domes .[1]

Features of this structure are reminiscent of Fatehpur Sikri architecture, ~~suggest its identification as~~ evidently that of Akbar's period.

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1. See plate XXVI,p.

35) Cupola : This structure is located to the south-east of Sultankot and south of Shaikh Sadullah's Khanqa. An inscription,[1] engraved on one of the pillars, indicates that it was built sometime before 1602 AD.

This cupola (square 3.00 m each side) has four pillars, placed at a distance of 2.25 m. Beams and drooping eaves are supported by moulded brackets and it is covered by a dome.

(70) Pavilion and cupola[2] : This structure is located about 1½ km to the south-west of Sultankot and about 100 m to the north-east of Pavilion no 32.

This structure has two parts: pavilion and cupola.

i) The pavilion part is square (7.35 m each side) and has four pillars on each side. Distance between 1st and 2nd, and 3rd and 4th pillars of each side is 1.60 m and 2nd and 3rd pillars are placed at a distance of 2.15 m. Shaft of pillars is square, 45 cm each side. Length of

1. See plate XXVII, a.

2. See Plan 21: and Plate XXVII b.

shaft of pillars is divided into three parts- upper and lower parts are square is shape, and middle part is octagonal. Drooping eaves and beams are supported by two tier moulded brackets. Phase of transition is present to convert the square shape into circular- square to octagonal, octagonal to sixteen sided and sixteen sided to thirty two sided- with the help of beams. This structure is covered by a shallow dome which is slightly pointed[1] in the centre. This dome is surmounted by a circular rim.[2] This structure also has a parapet with merlon motif in all four sides.[3]

ii) <u>The cupola</u> part is placed at a distance of 1.55 m to the north of above described pavilion. Four Pillars in two rows are placed at a distance of 2.50 m. Shaft of pillars are square (35 cm each side). Beams and

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1. See Plate XXVII b.
2. <u>ibid</u>.
3. <u>ibid</u>.

drooping eaves are supported by two tier brackets. This structure is covered by a flat roof.

The location of pavillion and cupola suggest that despite their seperate identity the two structures were co-existent.

69) Barracks : These structures[1] are located in the Vijaymandirgarh to the west of Pavillion no. 27. Both barracks are identical in architectural features and measurements. First barrack is located to the west of second barrack at a distance of about 20 m.

First barrack, 32.60 m long and 5.75 m. broad, has two parts with a common wall. These two parts, eastern and western, are also identical.[2] We are describing the western part of first barrack.

There are three rows of eight pillars, 1st and 8th pillars of first two rows, and pillar of third row are fixed in the walls. Pillars are kept on rectangular

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1. See plan 22, plate XXVII.
2. See Plan 22.

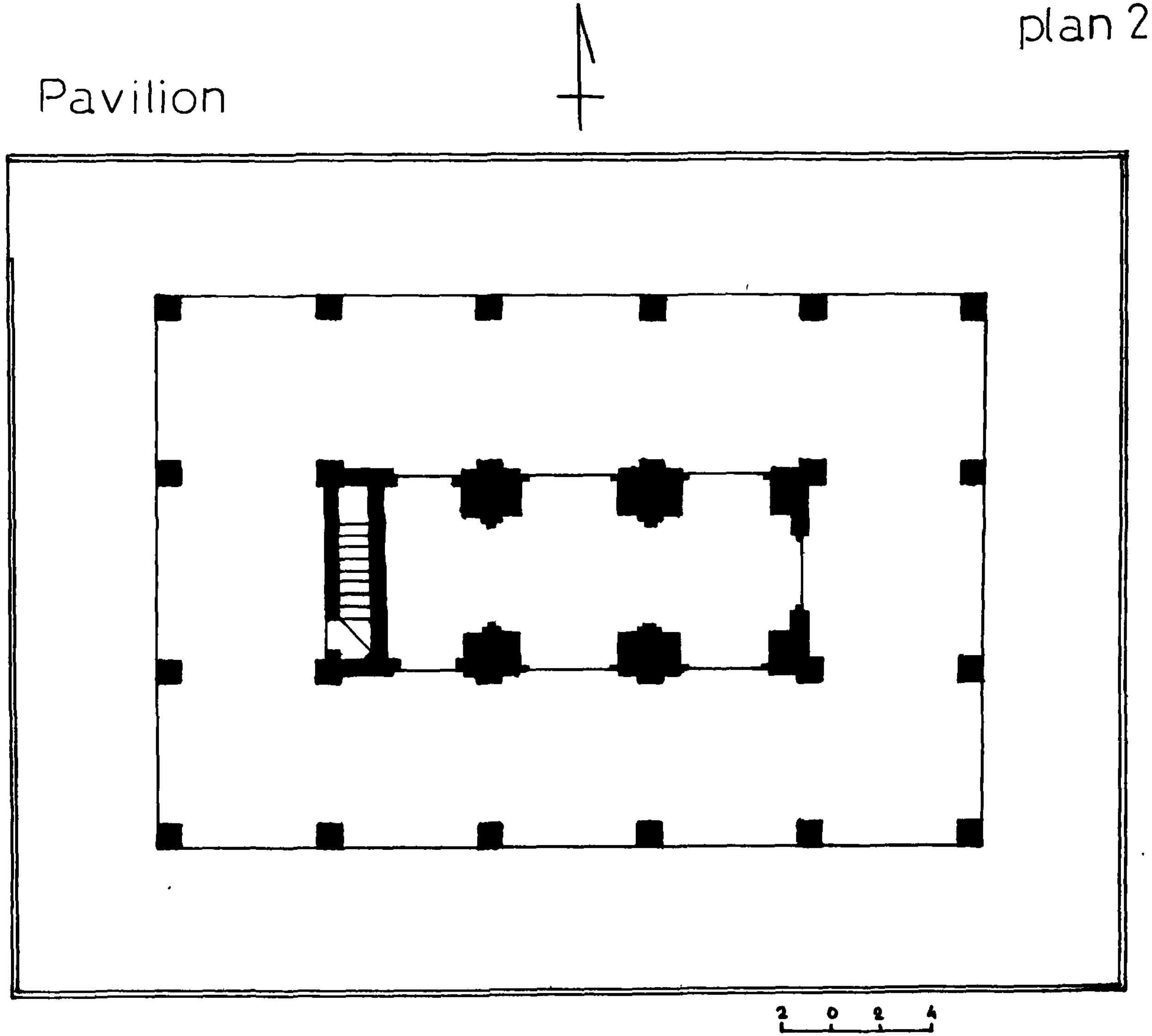
base, 40 cm x 65 cm in depth. Pillars in these rows are placed at a distance of 1.75 m, and rows are present at a distance of 2.15 m. At the eastern and western side, two rectangular rooms are built by covering the 1st and 2nd and 7th and 8th pillars of all three rows. Two doors, 67 cm wide are provided in both chambers, between first and second, and second and third rows, facing each other. Wall between the 1st and 2nd pillars, and 7th and 8th pillars of first row, and wall on the both side of doorways in both rows is 50 cm thick, while thickness of common wall, western and southern wall is 1.00 m.

Beams and drooping eaves are supported by three tier brackets, and these barracks are covered by flat roof.

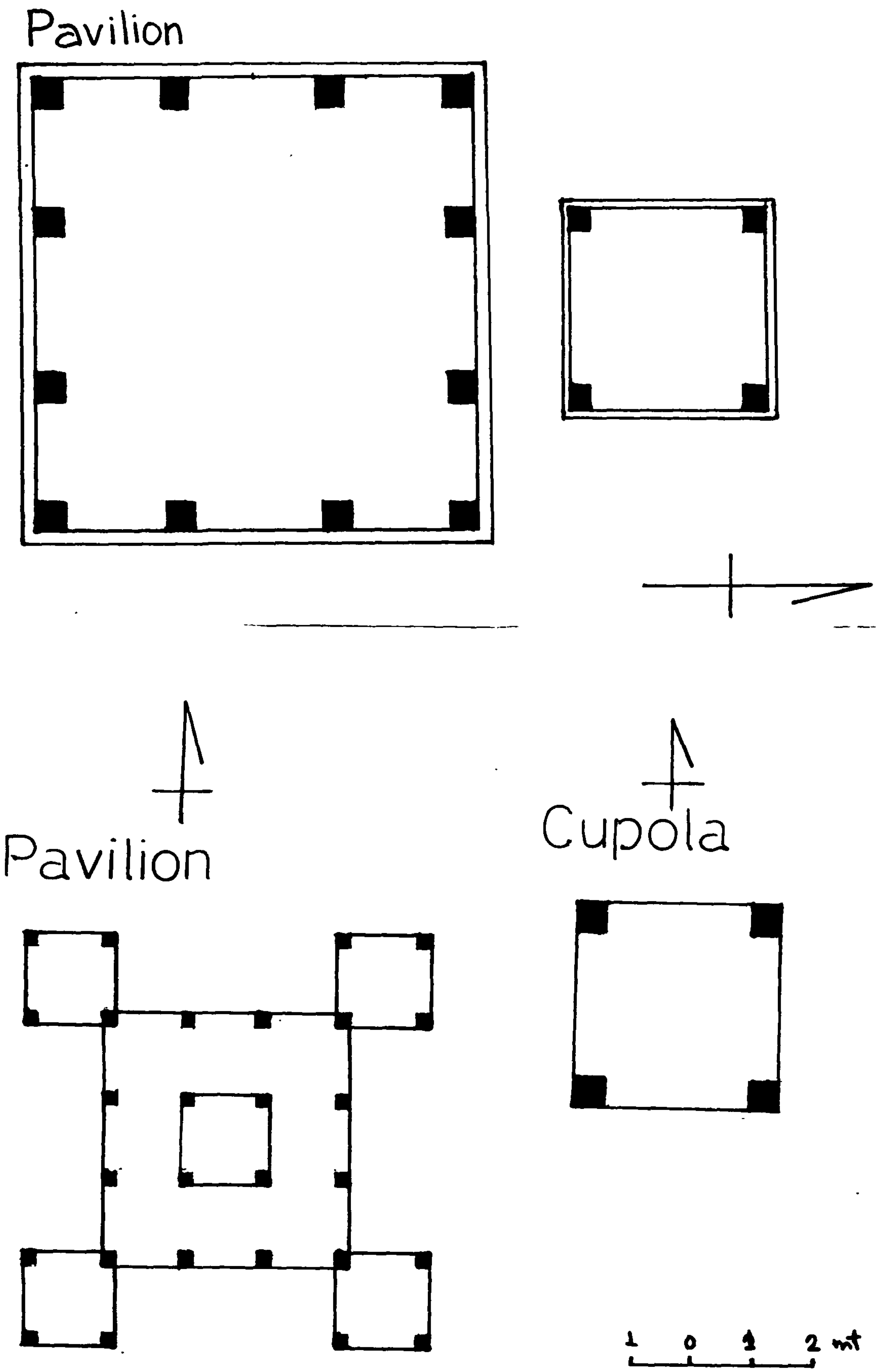
This structure seems to be an unique one. In our period we find such structures in Fatehpur Sikri. The barracks probably were for army personnels.

plan 20

Pavilion



plan 21



plan 22

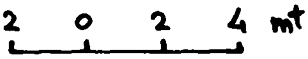
Barracks



①



②



VII

GATE AND GATEWAYS :

Literally it is an opening in a wall. These are not only built to enter into covered area but are also provided in fortified wall for safety purposes at the time of war or rebellion. These are vaulted, arched, and sometimes both.

At the time of survey, we found eighteen gateways in and around Bayana township-sixteen gateways are surviving in fortification wall of Sultankot and Vijayamandirgarh, and two of them are indicating limits of this township in particular period.

3) Chhota Darwaza :

It is located in the middle of Bayana township to the east of Ukha Masjid, at a point from where slope for the naturally raised plain starts.[1] Covered passage is 3.15 m outside to outside. Four pillars, square in shape (35 cm each side) are placed at a distance of 2.15 m in depth and span of beams of doorway is 2.00 m.

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1. See plan I.

At both sides of the entry point of the gateway, a sitting space (Chawtries) measuring 50cm each side, are provided. Beams of gateway are supported by moulded bracket. Behind the first two pillars stone slab with circular holes are also present at roof level, most probably to stuck the panels of doors. This trabeate style gateway is covered by a flat roof.

In front of the gateway, a slope (about 14 m long) is also given, breadth of the slope (3.20m) is divided into three parts[1]: middle part 1.60 m broad is paved with stone and both the sides have flight of thirty five steps measuring tread (the horizontal surface of the step) is 80 cm in length, 40 cm broad and 5 cm width.

Road leads from this gateway (i) towards the west upto Usha Masjid, and (ii) towards the east to Sher darwaza.

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1. See plan 23.

4) Remains of Darwaza are located on Bayana-Hindaun road, in the south of Bayana. Local people say that there was a darwaza, alike Chhota Darwaza.

There is nothing significant at this site but debris of magnificant darwaza are traceable on the both side of road.

28) Gateway[1] : This structure is located in the west of village Sikandra, on Bayana-Hindaun road. While describing the monuments of this place, Alexender Cunnighum gives the details of a 'doorway' in front of the Idgah[2] at a distance of 86 feet.[3] Unfortunately it could not be possible to trace the debris of this gateway at the time of our survey. Here, we are describing a gateway which is marked by Alexender Cunnighum as a similar doorway.[4] It is possible that these two identical gateways were planned to give entry to this suburb of Sikandra township from Bayana and Hindaun respectively.

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1. See plan 24, plate, XXX.
2. See part II, monument no.25.
3. RTER, XX, p.80.
4. Ibid, p.81.

Length of gateway, including side wings, is 14.40 m; span of the single central arch is 4.45 m and depth of the gateway from outside to outside is 6.00 m. Side of this gateway is in ruined condition.[1] The arch of this gateway is pointed and spandrils are decorated with floral motifs[2] (flower shaped ornament). There are deep arched recesses (1.35 m wide) on either side of the exterior of the gateway. Side wings of the gateway are double storeyed, and identical in architectural features and measurements. Beams of the lower storey of the wing are supported by two tier brackets which are placed on three pillars. Above the lower storey, beams and roof are supported by two tier brackets resting one four pillars- three pillars are placed just above the pillars of lower storey and fourth pillar is placed between bigger span of the beam of lower storey. Finally, according to Alexender Cunnighum this gateway is flanked by a dome, and parapet of the gateway was decorated by some band of blue glazed tiles.[3]

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1. See plate XXX.
2. RTER, XX, p.80.
3. Ibid, xx, p.81.

29) Sher Darwaza : This gateway is located about 300 m to the east of Chhota Darwaza[1]. Local tradition and popular nomenclature suggest having been built during the reign of Sher Shah Suri (1540-45 AD).

This gateway is 4.60 m outside to outside. Arches are present on both the ends of the gateway, and imposted on the square pillars (55 cm each side) which are stuck in the side walls. Across the passage, these pillars are placed at a distance of 2.30 m, and span of arch is 2.15 m wide. On the both side of structures, at a distance of 40 cm in depth, 1.15 m wide flight of dog-leg staircase (it consists of two flights at right angles with a half landing) are provided which lead upto the chambers at first storey.[2]

Passage of the doorway is covered by a flat roof. This gateway indicates the limit of township in the east of Sultankot during Sher Shah's reign (1540-45 AD).

38) Jahangiri Gate [3]: Gate is located to the north of Sultankot. This northern gateway of the Sultankot is

1. See plan 5.

2. See plan 23, plate XXX.

3. See plan 24; plate XXX b.

significant because in construction it is a combination of arcuate and trabeate styles.

This gateway is 45 cm projected towards the north and present in 86 cm thick wall. It provides 1.95 m wide opening with 26 cm broad pillars on both sides. Spandrel of arch is decorated with flower motif and beam is supported by three tier brackets. Every tier of the bracket and centre of beam, facing north, are decorated by engraved flower motif. Above the beam, in tympanum, there is a series of arched recesses and plus mark, then plus mark above first series, and on the top there is a rectangular window with plus mark and arched recess on both sides. These plus marks are filled with yellow and blue tiles.

On the both side of the projected gate, at a distance of 1.80m towards east and west there are octagonal pillar shafts, built in the side of gateway are kept in octagonal base (14 cm side) and Kalash motif is the base of the shaft.

To give double storeyed effect, shaft of pillar is divided by the octagonal rims. On the both side of gateway towards north, sitting space is also provided at a height of 65 cm. A sluice, 15 cm x 30 cm, is provided

in the western flank of the gateway which falls in 30 cm wide, 12 cm deep drains. This gateway is surviving with the traces of boundary wall which is not traceable on both the sides because of the modern habitation. One can imagine the eastern portion of the fortified wall which is, most probably, continued till the Chhota Darwaza, and the western portion of the fortified wall might run upto the hill.

50-62) Thirteen Gates of Vijaymandirgarh:[1] Vijaymandirgarh is situated on Damdama hills at a distance of about 6 km to the south west of Sultankot. We have shown fortified wall on the basis of the Geographical Survey of India Sheets.[2] In this Vijaymandirgarh fortification so far gate traced number thirteen: two gates from Sikandra township (50 & 51); six gates from Alapur Village (52, 53, 54, 55, 56 & 57) and five gates from Taleti of the hill. From the gate 50, 53 & 58, one can get in the premises of the Vijaymandirgarh. To enter into main residential

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1. See Map of Vijayamandirgarh.

2. See Appendix A.

area, one has to pass through gate 57 and 62. Hereafter follows the details of the gateways:

Gate no.50) A paved steep-way from Sikandra township, lead towards this gateway which is further fortified by gateway 51. Paved way turns at right angle, like quarter turn with winders stairs (Winders is a tread wider at one end than the other, and tread is the horizontal surface of a step). Dimensions of the gateway 50 are as follows : span of the beam is 2.10 m. and depth of gateway from outside to outside is 2.50 m. This passage of the gateway is covered by a flat roof. Northern flank of the gateway, at a distance of 7.20 m from the pillar is having four steps (65 cm x 30 cm x 30 cm) to go up to the rampart. Southern flank, with a slight curve, at a distance of 7.20 m is also having six steps (65 cm x 30 cm x 30 cm) to go upto the rampart. On the southern flank, there is a pillared guard room. This pillared guard room consists of two rows of four pillars. Rows are placed at a distance of 1.95 m. Pillars (square, 35 cm each side) are kept at a distance of 1.70 m. Beams are supported by moulded brackets and it is finally covered by a flat roof. Outside the western wall there is flight of nine steps (60 cm length, 30 cm broad, and 30 cm width) to go up the roof of this pillared chamber.

Battlemented parapet is also constructed on the rampart and roof of the gateway, with square and rectangular holes .

Gate No. 51)[1] A paved slope further leads upto the Gateway 51 with a quarter turn with landing. Span of the beam, supported by two tier brackets, is 2.20 m and depth of gateway, outside to outside is 2.60 m In each side, square pillars (35 cm each side) are fixed in side walls and placed at a distance of 1.70 m in depth. This passage of the gateway is covered by a flat roof. In the back side of the pillars of entry point, at roof level, stone slab with circular holes is also provided to fix door panels.

Parapet of the gateway and rampart is having three holes (square & rectangular) one above each other.

Gate no.52)[2] When approaching from village Alapur to enter the Vijaymandirgarh by Gateway no.53, one has to pass through Gateway no.52 which is provided in outer

1. See Plan 25, plate XXXI.

2. ibid.

fortification wall. Depth of the gateway from outside to outside is about 5.60 m. Span of beam, which is supported by three tier moulded bracket is 2.85 m. Three multi edged pillars, 30 cm side, are present in both side of the gateway- first pillar is present at a distance of 22 cm from entry point, second is present at a distance of 32 cm from first pillar, and third pillar is present at a distance of 3.95 m from second pillar. Shaft of multi edged pillars are made of two pieces of red sand stone. Between the two shafts of the pillar a multi edged disk is present. On the southern side of the gateway, an arched recess is present (1.90 m height, 1.20 m wide, and 1.90 m deep) 65 cm above the floor. Behind the second pillars of both sides, at roof level, a slab with circular hole is present to fix the door panels. This passage is covered by a flat roof.

Gate no.53)[1] Steep paved way, after passing through gateway no.52, leads to this gateway. Depth of the gateway, from outside to outside, is about 3.70 m and span of beam is 2.50 m. On each side, there are two

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1. ibid.

pillars present at a distance of 2.35 m. First pillar (square, 80 cm each side) is present at a distance of 17 cm from entry point, and second pillar (square, 40 cm each side) is placed at a distance of 2.30 m from first pillar. Beams are supported by moulded brackets. Behind the first pillar, at roof level, slab with circular holes are provided to fix door panels.

On the southern flank of the gateway at a distance of about 7.40 m, there is flight of eight steps (59 cm length, 32 cm broad, 32 cm width) to go up the southern flank of the gateway on which a room is constructed with covered verandah.

This room is square, measuring 2.20 m each side. Eastern wall of the room which opens in varandah is having 1.10 m wide opening. In the eastern wall of the verandah, there is a window (1.00 m x 1.00 m), and southern wall has three recesses at a height of 1.50 m. Northern side is open, have four pillars (32 cm in depth x 20 cm) placed at a distance of 1.45 m. Beams are kept on moulded brackets and covered by a flat roof. Thickness of wall of this chamber is 45 cm. Battlemented parapet is constructed on the passage of the gateway and rampart.

Gate no.54)[1] This gateway opens into 3.20 m wide gallery. Depth of gateway from outside to outside is about 2.55 m and span of beam is 2.00 m. There is one pillar (30 cm x 20 cm) on each side at a distance of 20 cm from entry point. Beams are kept on moulded brackets. This passage of gateway is covered by a slab. Interior of gateway[2] shows that above the slab there is an arch. Slab of the passage of the gateway has circular holes to fix the door panels. Battlemented parapet is constructed with a hole in the centre.

This gallery turns westward at right angle and further leads to Gateway 55.

Gate no.55)[3] Depth of this gateway from outside to outside is 2.80 m. and span of beam is 2.00 m. Two pillars (40 cm x 20 cm) are fixed in both sides at a distance of 2.00 m in depth. Beams are kept on brackets and passage of the gateway is covered by a flat roof.

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1. See plan 26: Plate XXXIII (a).
2. See Plate XXXII, b.
3. See Plan 26.

Behind the pillars, at roof level, there are slabs with circular holes probably to fix the door panels.

Gate no.56)[1] To get into main residential area of the Vijaymandirgarh from this eastern end one has to pass through gateway no 57 which is protected by Gateway no.56.

Depth of Gateway 56, from outside to outside is 2.80 m and span of beam in 2.00 m. At entry point, one pillar (40 cm x 22 cm) is fixed on each side. Beam is supported by moulded bracket. The passage of pillar is covered by flat roof. After passing through this gateway one can get access to Gateway 57 to enter into Vijaymandirgarh.

Gate No. 57)[2]: This gateway opens into the main block of the Vijaymandirgarh. Depth of the gateway, outside to outside, is about 4.60 m, and span of beam is 1.30 m. There is a pillar (square, 26 cm each side) fixed in each side at a distance of 18 cm from the entry point. Behind the pillars, sides of gateway make a corner, 24 cm along the depth of passage, and 29 cm along the

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1. See plan 27.
2. See Plan 27; plate XXXIII, b.

side. South-eastern side of the gateway has a rectangular recess (1.6 m height, 1.50 m breadth, 2.00 m. depth) at a distance of 1.05 m from the corner, 50 cm above the ground level.

From the exterior view, the gateway seems to have been constructed on trabeate pattern. Beam is supported by moulded brackets.

But interior of the gateway gives different view, alike gateway 54 flat slab of the passage is the impost of the arch.[1]

Extension of both sides of the gateway have identical pillared chambers[2] most probably used by the guards of the fort. It consists of three rows of five pillars (24 cm x 29 cm). Ist and 5th pillars of first and second rows, and pillars of third row are fixed in the walls. Pillars are placed at a distance of 1.85 m, and distance between first and second row, and second and third row are 1.95 m and 1.60 m respectively. Beams are supported by moulded brackets and the side chambers mentioned are covered by flat roof.

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1. See plate XXXIII, b and a.

2. See plan 27.

One has to pass through five gateways (58,59,60, 61 & 62) to enter into main block of the Vijaymandirgarh from the Taleti of the hill from western side. Being provided in the outer fortification wall across the Taleti (ridge), gateway 58 is locally known as Taleti Darwaza.

Gate no.58)[1]: This gateway give access to the premises of the Vijaymandir garh. Depth of the gateway, from outside to outside, is 4.70 m. and span of beam is 1.80 m. Two masonry pillars on each side of the gateway are having four tier brackets to give support to the beams. Distance between the pillars is 2.20 m in depth. Behind the first pillar, at roof level, slabs with circular holes are provided to fix the door panels. This passage of the gateway is covered by a flat roof. Both sides of the gateway are further extended (3.20 mt) which are idented too. At a distance of 30 cm from 2nd pillar, there is recess (1.30 m wide, 1.00 m deep) provided in both sides. Flight of ten steps (1.20 m length, 30 cm broad, and 30 cm width) are provided, from the eastern surface of the southern wing to go up to the rampart of the fortification wall.

1. See plan 28; Plate XXXIV, a.

Gate no.59)[1] This gateway is provided in the second stage of the fortification wall of the Vijaymandir-garh.Both sides of this gateway is identical. Depth of the passage, from outside to outside is about 8.50 m and span of beam is 2.25 m. Four multiedged pillars, measuring 36 cm side with two projections of 6 cm on each side of pillars, are fixed in both side of gateway. First pillar is placed at a distance of 33 cm from entry point, second pillar is placed at a distance of 2.58 m from first pillar, third pillar is placed at a distance of 2.58 m from second pillar, and fourth pillar is placed at distance of 12 cm from the third pillar. Four tier moulded brackets to support the beams, are giving effect of corbeled arch.[2]

Behind 1st pillar and before 4th pillar of each side, at roof level, slabs with circular holes are provided to fix the door panels. Pillars, brackets, and border of the gateway are made of red and yellow sand stone, and these are highly decorated with encarved floral design. Finally, passage is covered by a flat roof.

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1. See plan 28; Plate XXXIV,b.
2. See plate XXXIV,b.

Gate no. 60)[1] After passing through the gateway 59, a steep paved way reachs upto the gateway 60 which is provided in the north-east corner of the protective wall of gateway 61. Depth of the gateway 60 is, outside to outside, 2.75 m, and span of beam is 2.00 m.Beam is supported by two tier brackets and passage is covered by flat roof.

Northern wall of the enclosed area having flight of stairs at two points to go up to the rampart-first flight of steps (70 cm x 30 cm x 30 cm) is present at a distance of 6.50 m from gateway and second flight of stairs (70 cm x 30 cm x 30 cm) is provided at a distance of 9.40 m from first stairs.

Gate no. 61)[2] In front of the gateway 61, there is a 2.00 m. wide and about 17.00 m long platform. Flight of sixteen steps (17.00 m long, 80 cm broad, 20 cm width) are coming up from the gateway 60. Height of first step at north-east corner and north-west corner are 80 cm and 20 cm respectively.

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1. See plan 29, plate XXXV.
2. See plan 29, Plate XXXVI.

Depth of gateway, from outside to to outside, is about 7.35 m and span of beam is 2.70 m. Both sides of the gateway are identical. Three pillars are placed in both sides of the gateway. First pillar (52 cm side) is placed at a distance of 70 cm from entry point, second pillar is placed at a distance of 2.50 m from first pillar, and third pillar is based on 1.00 m wide and 95 cm high platform at a distance of 2.50 m from second pillar.

Beams are supported by three tier moulded brackets and passage is covered by a flat roof.

At a distance of 20 cm, there is a rectangular nitch (56 cm wide, 58 cm deep, 88 cm high) on both sides A pillar with two tier effect is engraved on stone slab, on each side of nitch. Above the beam, the nitch is crowned with a slab having a beautifully engraved floral design.[1]

In the interior of the gateway, on both sides, ruins of chambers are still present.

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1. See Plate XXXVI b.

Gate no.62)[1] This gateway opens in the main block of the Vijaymandirgarh. Depth of the gateway, outside to outside, is about 6.90 m and span of beam is 2.65 m. Both sides of gateway are identical and having three pillars on each side. First pillar (70 cm side), second pillar (50 cm side) and third pillar (50 cm side) are placed at a distance of 32 cm from entry point, 2.50 m from first pillar, and 2.10 m from second pillar respectively.

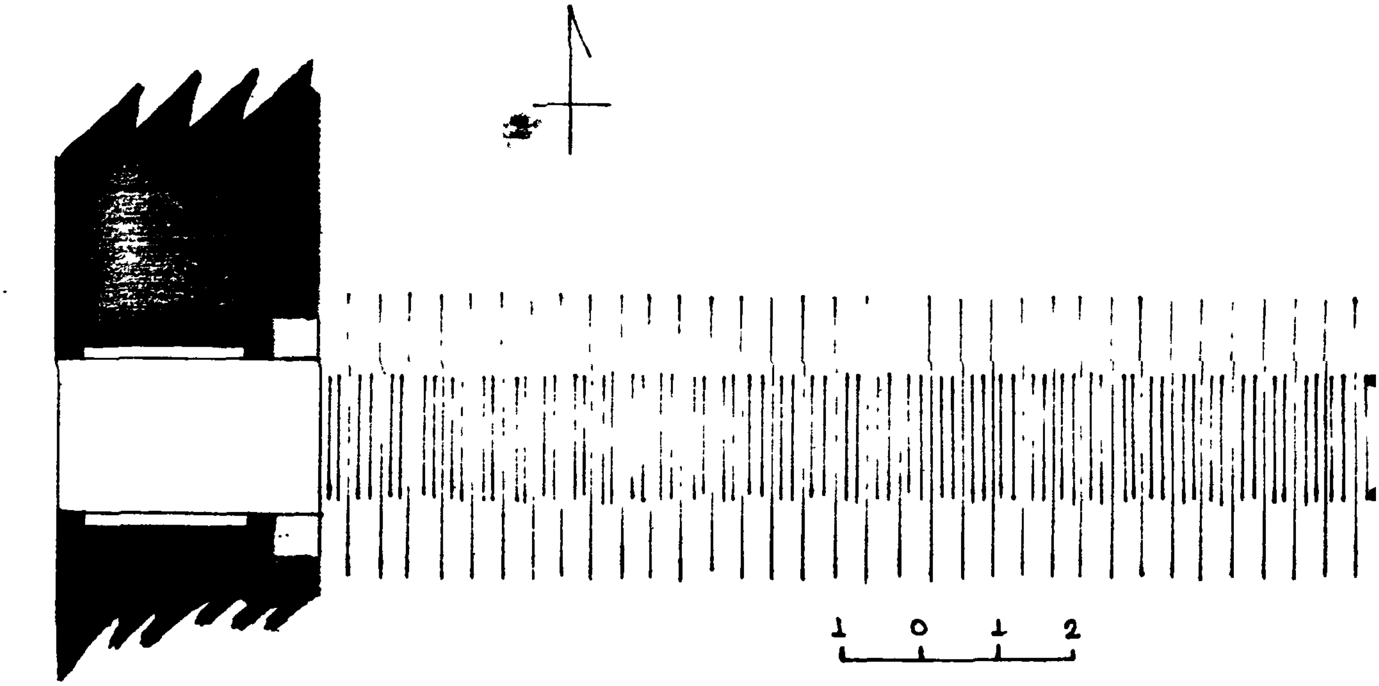
Beams are supported by moulded brackets and passage is covered by flat roof. There is a pillared chamber attached with the western surface of the southern side. It consists of four rows of three pillars. These rows are present at a distance of 1.40 m and pillars are provided at a distance of 2.00 m. Shafts of pillars are highly decorated by floral designs.[2] Finally chamber is covered by a flat roof.

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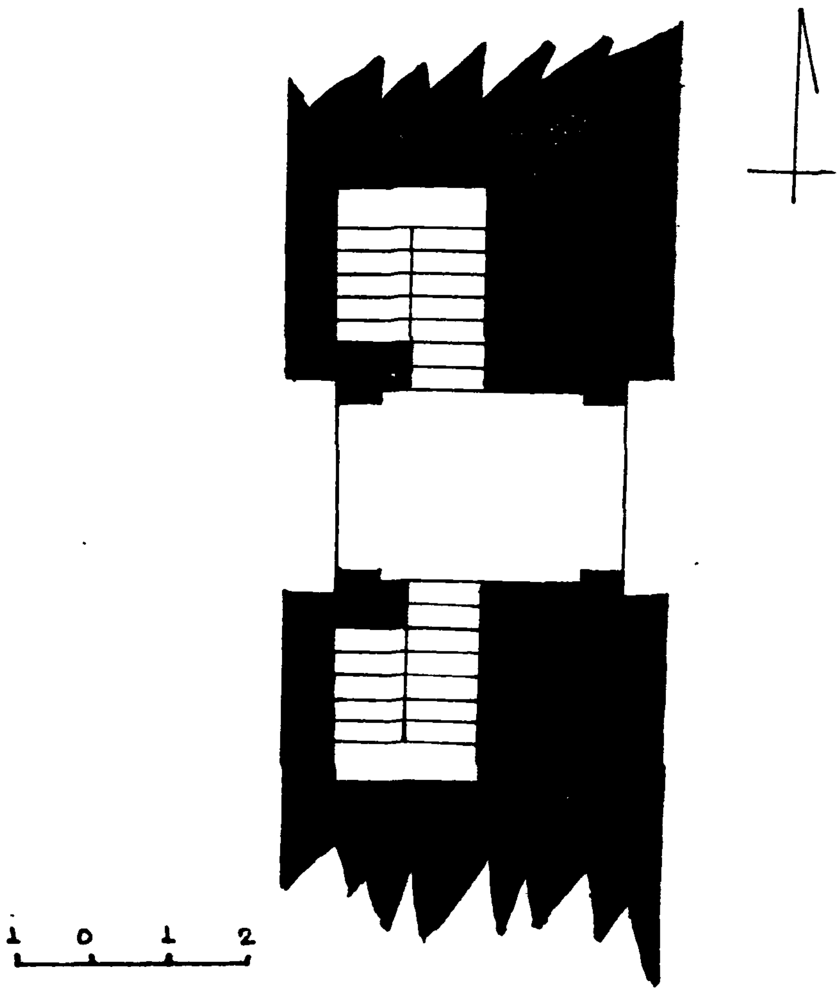
1. See plan 30; Plate XXXVII.
2. See Plate XXXVII, b.

plan 23

Chhota Darwaza

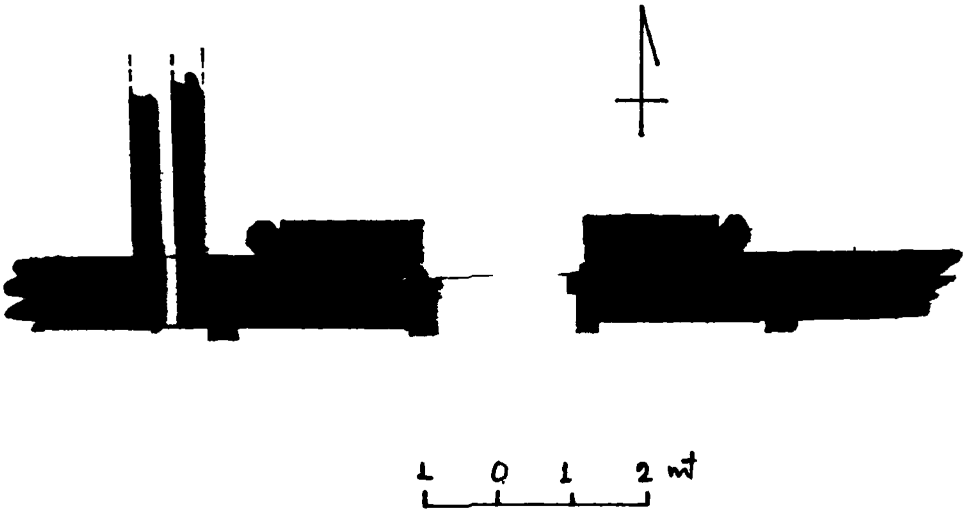


Sher Darwaza

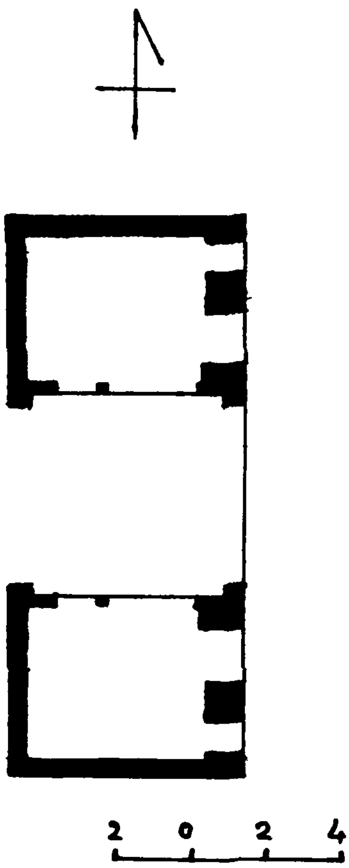


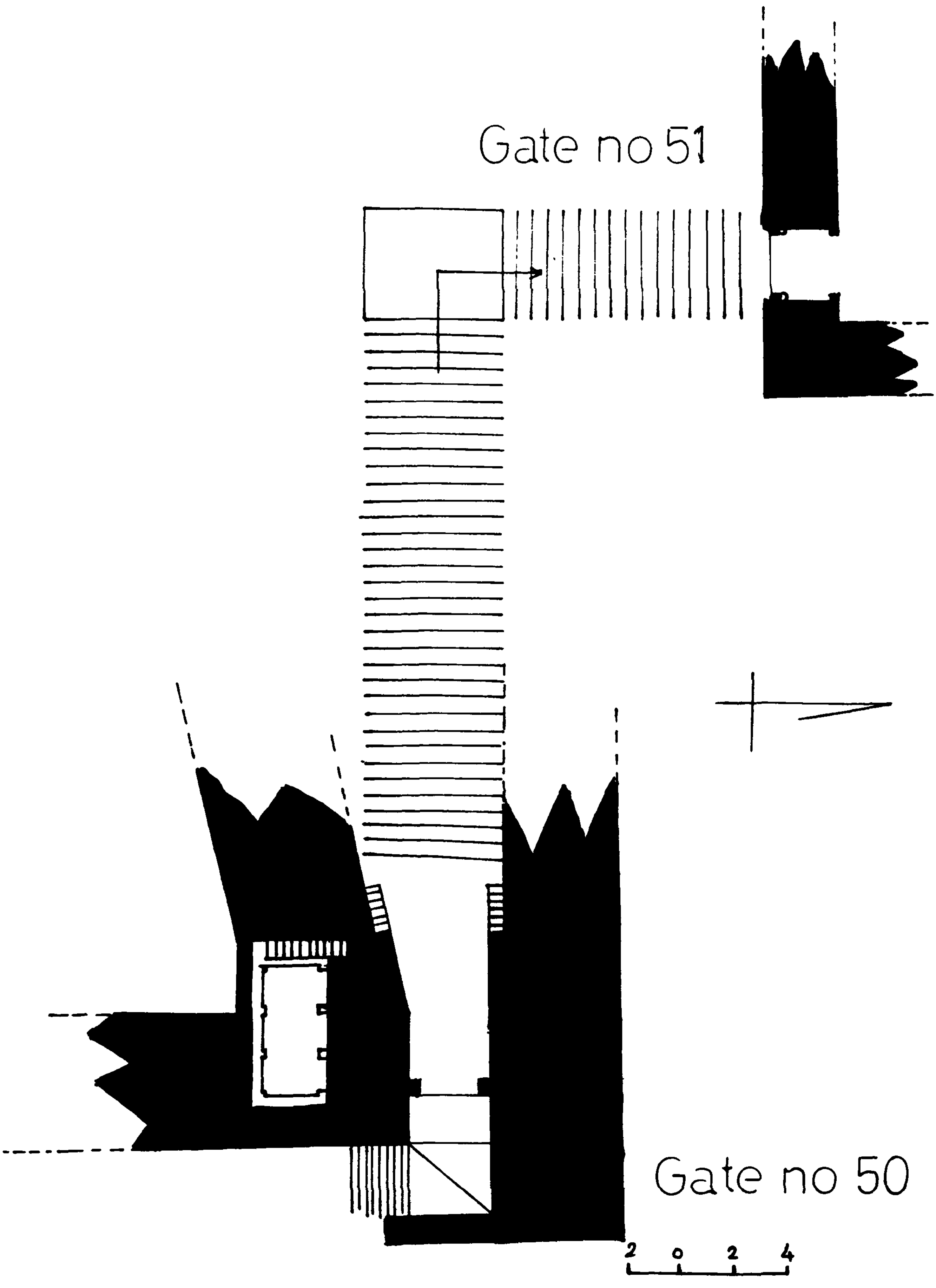
plan 24

Jahangiri Gate



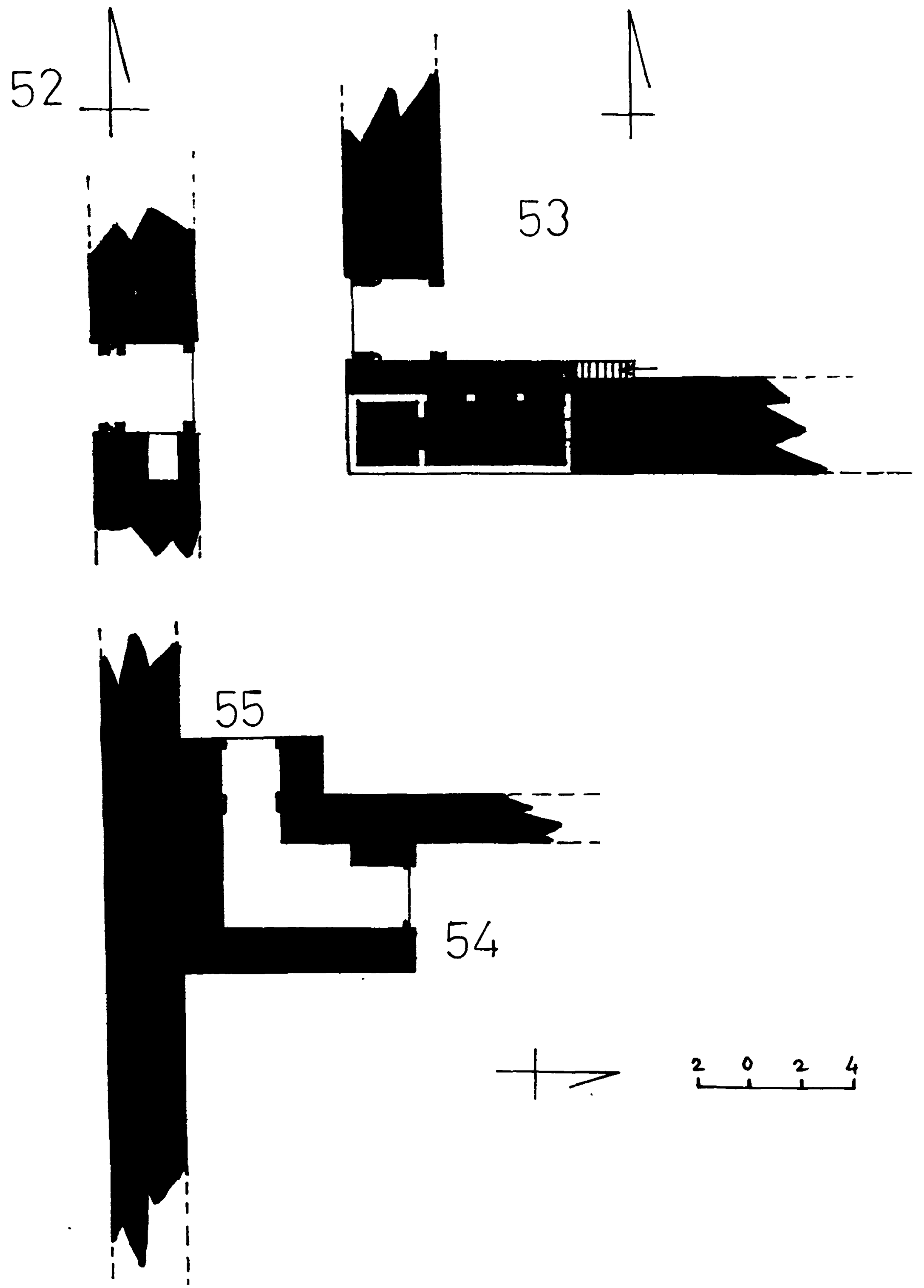
Sikandra Gate




Gate no 51
Gate no 50
2 0 2 4

Gate nos

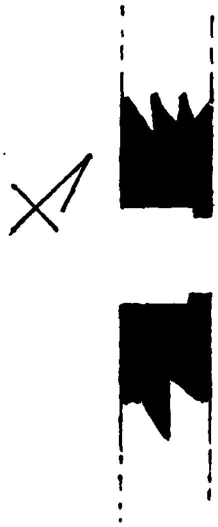
plan 26



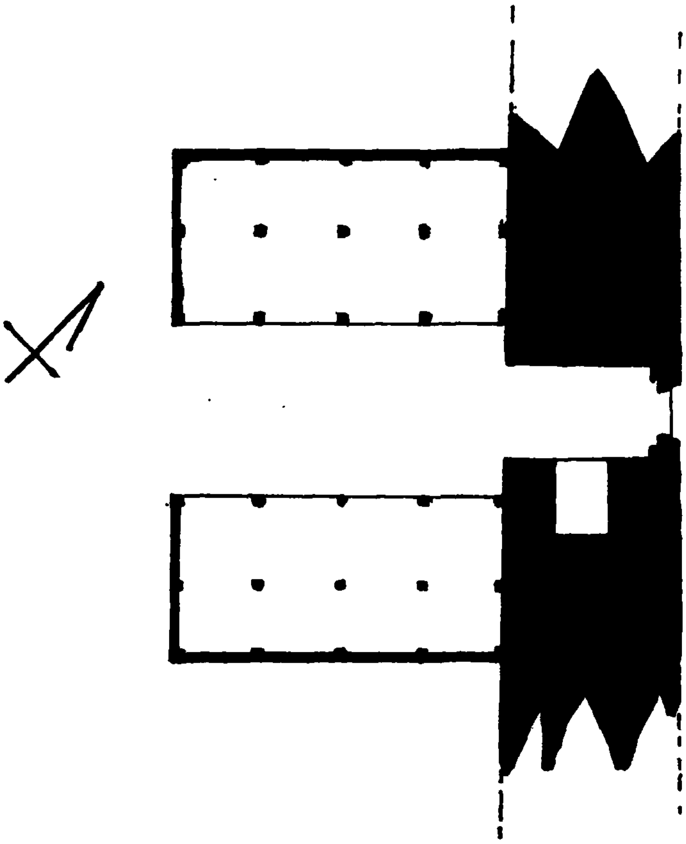
plan 27

Gate nos

56



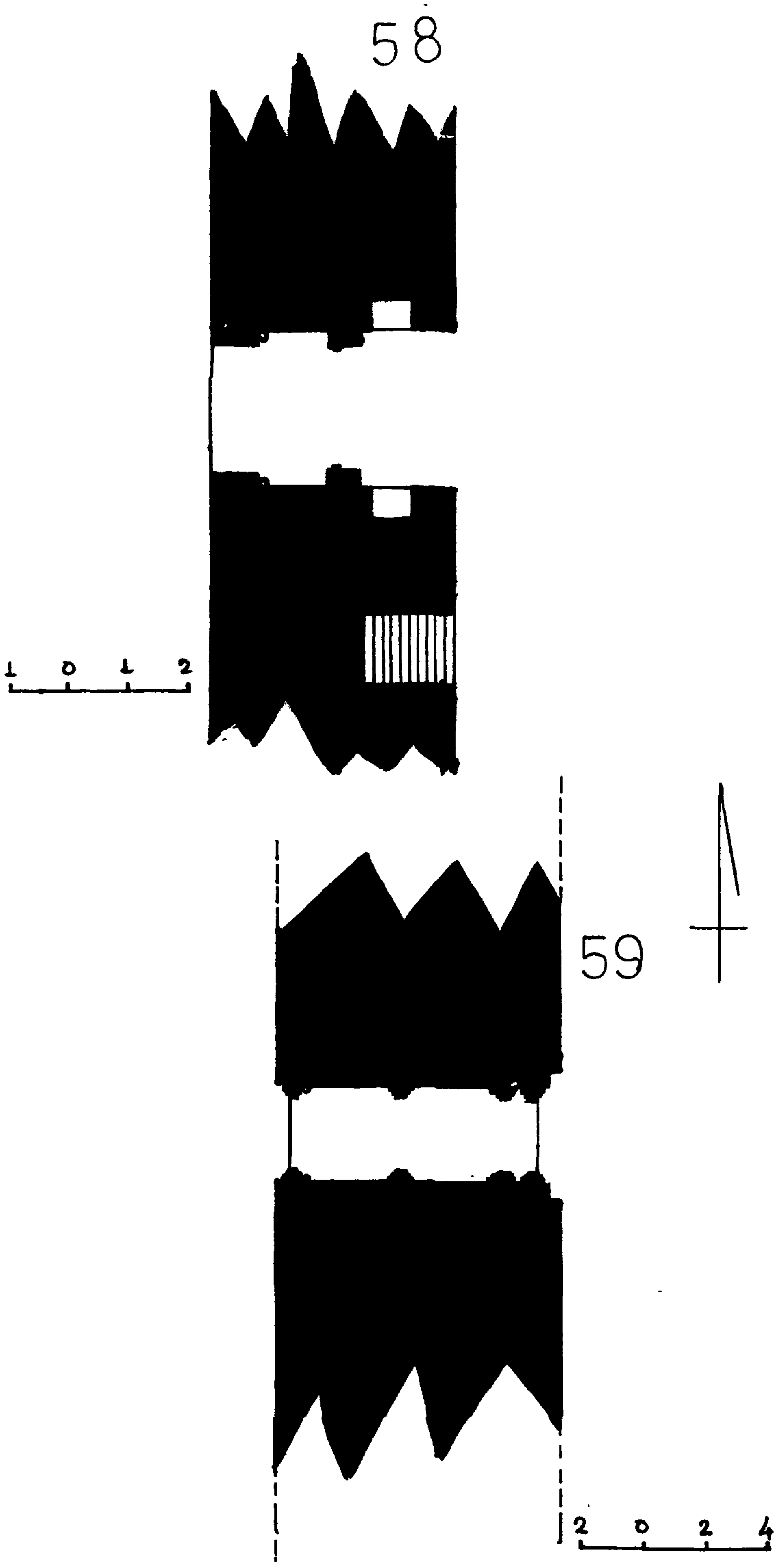
57



2 0 2 4

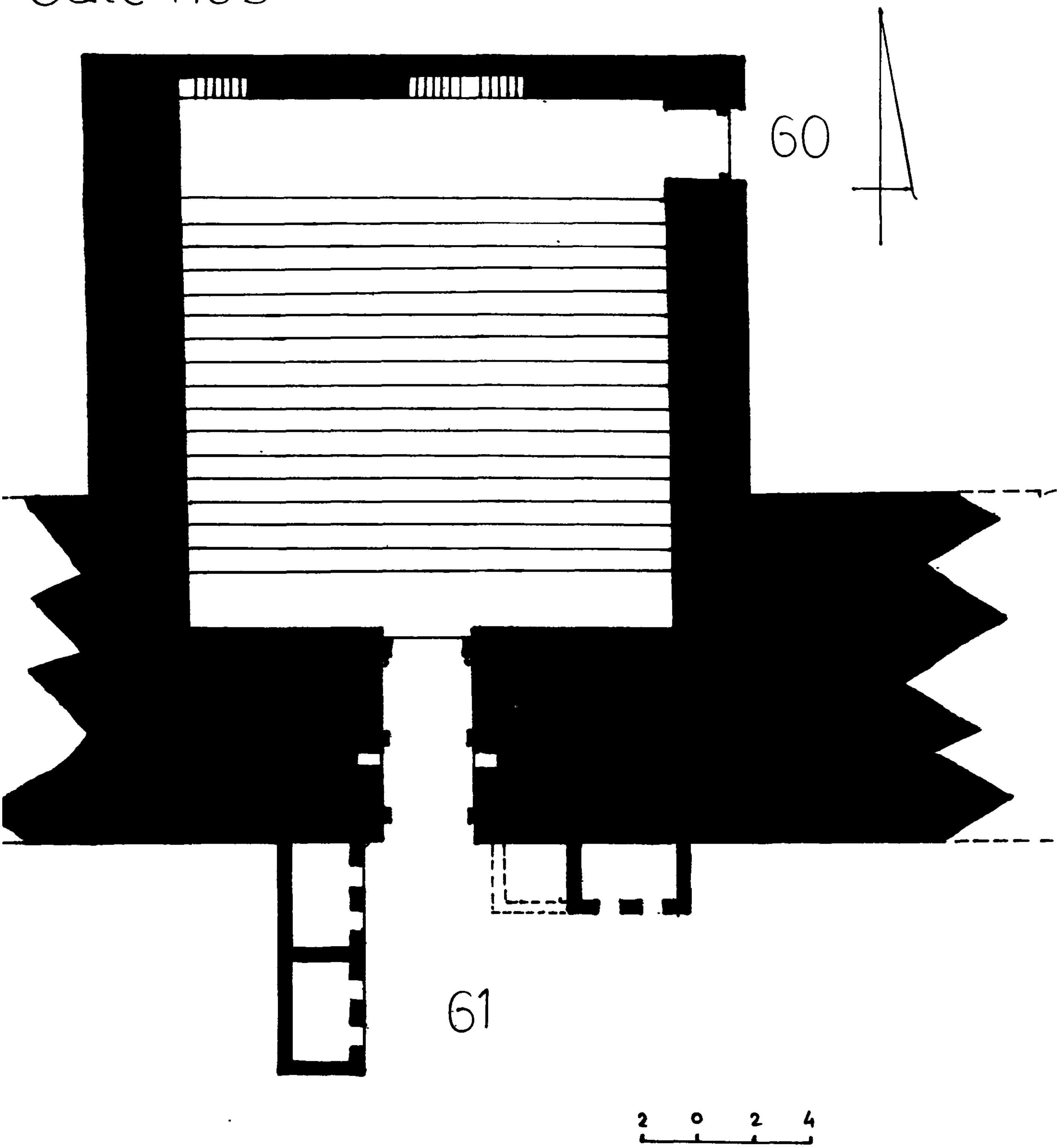
Gate nos

plan 28



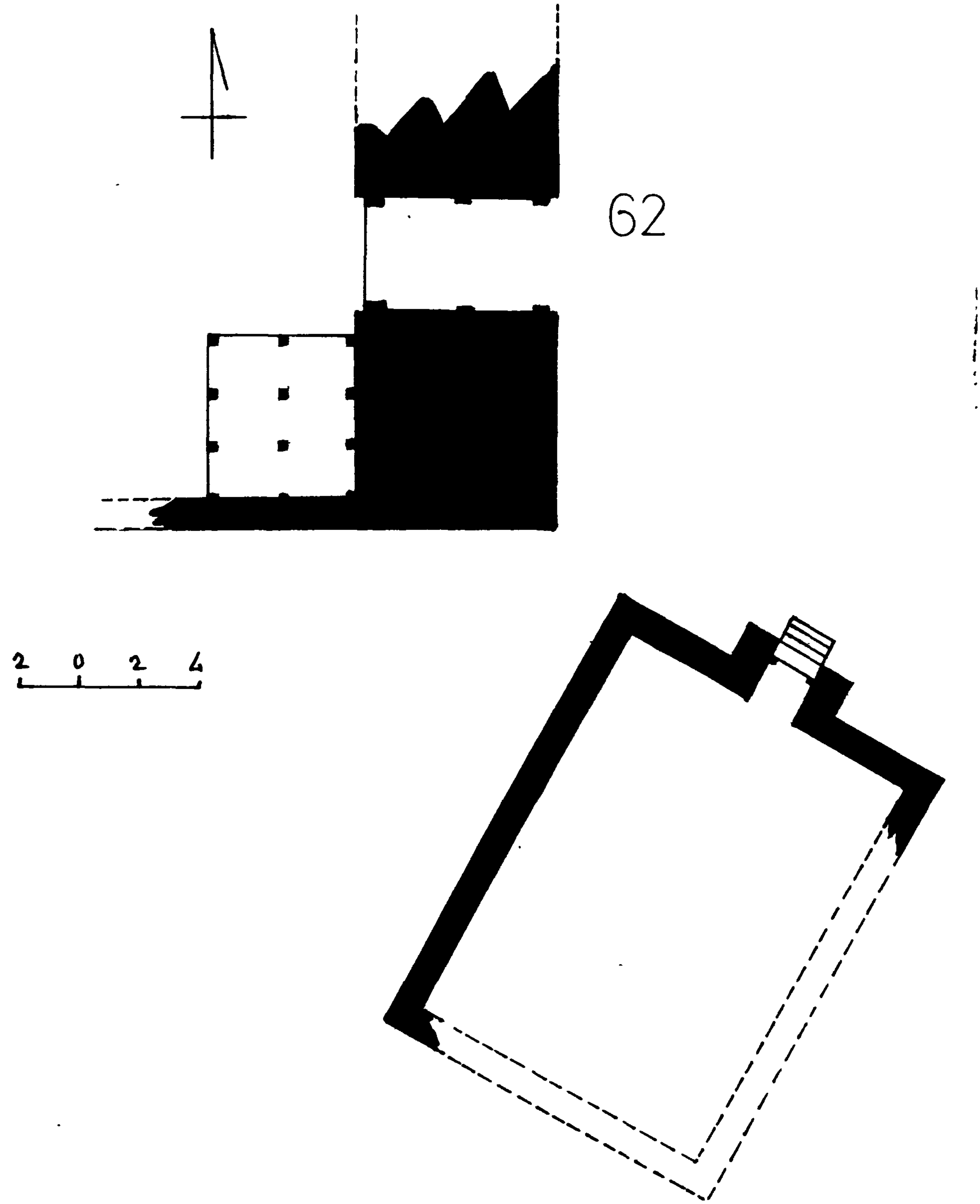
plan 29

Gate nos



plan 30

Gate no



VIII

WATER WORKS[1]:

Step-wells (baoli), dam (band) and wells are the archaeological remains related to the water works. Step-wells and wells are first dug deep for water. Step-well construction, an ancient tradition, was not only followed by the rulers of medieval India but also developed it considerably. Step-well has two parts- a well from which water can be drawn out with the help of rope or other devices; and a slope paved or with stairs in several stages descends to the water level.

In Bayana tract, rulers constructed number of step-wells in the main slopes, most probably, after studying the topography of the place, mainly to store the rainwater for irrigation and other domestic work.

Dam, a reservoir, is mainly constructed to store the maximum rainwater to irrigate large area.

6) Well : This well is located to the east of Ukha masjid at a distance of about 6.00 m. This circular well,

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1. See Appended Maps.

4.5 m diameter, has 1.7 m wide octagonal margin (*jagat*) This pre-Ghorian well, as dug in 1120 AD, was filled up with stones by Muhammad Haza (?). But during the reign of Gayasuddin Balban, it was repaird by Nusrat Khan in 1271 AD.[1]

8) Jhalar Baoli[2] :

This *baoli* is located about 3 km to the north-east of Sultankot across the railway line. Its location in the main slope of the tract, running from the west to east, between Bayana and two hillocks to the north of Bayana, to store the rain water flowing in this slope. According to the inscription, it was built by Malik Kafur Sultani in 1320 AD.

At present this *baoli* is desolated and does not give clear picture of its architectural features. We are giving description of the plan of the *baoli*.

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1. See Appendix B, inscription no.3.
2. See Plan 31.

This square baoli measuring 38.50 m each side from outside with an entrance at each of the four corners constructed digonally. In dry season it, measures about 21.00 m each side when the lowest step is visible.

Entrance, identical in plan, has flight of eight steps (1.80 m long, 30 cm broad, and 30 cm width) to reach up the small domed chamber. From this domed chamber, from all four corners, one can step down to 2.00 m wide platform. Eastern and western passage, and northern and southern passage have series of 14 and 12 pillars respectively. These pillars are square, measuring 37 cm each side, and connected with each other by fringes (Jhalar).[1] There are number of flight of steps, at different level, leading down to the water level from all four sides. These steps are identical in plan and design.

In rainy season, flowing water is checked at this point and collected in this baoli. There is a circular well, 1.25 m radius and 95 cm wide margin, digged on north-west and south-west corner. One could draw water out of wells by rope or by other means or use the steps of the baoli.

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1. RTER, XX, p. 69.

9) Dam (band)[1] : This masonary embankment, locally known as hauz, is located about 4 km to the north of Sultankot along the road to Bharatpur. Its location suggests that it was built to store the rain water flowing through the main slope, in the alignment of Jhalar baoli. The use of lime mortar is this structure indicates that it is a post Ghorian structure, which was constructed some time after the erection of Jhalor baoli (1320 AD), to store the maximum rainwater because capacity of Jhalar baoli was not enough to utilise maximum rainwater.

It is represented by a masonry embankment, about 331.00 m long, running from south to north. At both the ends this embankment has westward angle of about 135°. Thickness of this embankment at the top is 1.5 m. Western surface of the embankment is straight or perpendicular to the earth surface. At the depth of 5.00 m, from the top, thickness of the western surface of the wall is increased by 30 cm. The eastern surface of the wall is not visible because this side is filled by mud and P.W.D. has made an earthern embankment to construct the road. But it seems that eastern surface of the embankment might be tapered not only to give the thicker base to

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1. Plan 32; Plates XXXVIII & XXXIX.

bear the water thrust (increases as goes deep) but also to provide the smooth slope to run over the excess rain water.

In the middle of the embankment, there is a 16-60 m long and 4.05 m wide platform (ghat) with a 7.50 m x 4.80 m projection. Both sides of the platform except the projected portion, have flight of sixteen steps to go down to the water surface of the band.

20. Square Tanks[1]: These tanks are located to the main mosque of Sikandara township, at a distance of about 60 m. There are two square tanks constructed in one plastered platform or floor. These tanks, not large in size, are filled with silt.

a) First tank - each side measures 7.15 m. Two steps leading downwards are visible which measures 65 cm and 50 cm in width respectively.

b) Second tank- is located 10 mt to the east of first tank, each of its side measuring 8 m. In this tank only one step, 50 cm in width, is visible.

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1. See plan 33.

21) Baoli[1] : Ruins of a baoli are located, at a distance of about 50 m to the north of square tanks. This rectangular baoli is 30 m long and 16 mt wide from inside (excluding 1.00 m thickness of walls). Gateway of the baoli is, 2.00 m wide. It is provided in the south-west corner and leads to a platform measuring 2.00 m by 1.00 m from where flight of step (2.00 m x 30 cm x 25 cm ; 1.00 m x 30 cm x 25 cm) are going down to the water level. Only five steps are visible and the remaining part of this baoli is filled with debris and silt. Remains of the semi circular well of this baoli, with 6.00 m diameter, is present in the centre of a platform at a distance of 5.00 m from northern, southern, and eastern walls.

22) Orav Baoli :[2] It is located in the fortification wall of second stage near the western perimeter of the Vijaymandirgarh near Taleti Darwaza. A bilingual inscription- Sanskrit and Persian-confirms that this baoli was built by a Lodi noble Khan Khanan Farmauli in 1497 AD during Sikandar Lodi's reign.

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1. See Plan 34.
2. See Plan 35, Plate XL, XLI & XLII.

This baoli is divided into four parts-eastern part, northern & southern wings, and western part.

i) Eastern part- At a distance of 13.70 m from the north-east corner of the baoli, there is a 1.70 m wide doorway to enter into the structure which leads to 3.00 m wide platform at ground level. From this platform, at both ends, flight of ten steps (3.00 m x 30 cm x 30 cm) descend to the floor level of the first storey. After turning westward, flight of twenty steps (5.10 m x 30 cm x 30 cm) descend to the platform, measuring 5.10 m x 7.30 m. From this platform, flight of four steps (7.30 m x 40 cm x 30 cm) descend, towards west, to the floor level of the third storey, between northern and southern wings. From here, flight of steps (4.10 m x 30 cm x 30 cm) finally descend to the water level of a circular well, 2.90 m radius with a 2.40 m wide margin.

ii) Northern and southern wings of the baoli are identical, and consists of two rows (placed at a distance of 2.20 m) of five pillars (placed at a distance of 2.20 m). A doorway, 1.20 m. wide is also provided in the first storey of northern wing. There is flight of seven steps (90 cm x 30 cm x 30 cm) which descends to second storey between the 2nd and 3rd pillar of first and second row of southern wing.

iii) There is also a wing in the west between well and eastern portion which provides the passage to go to the well.

This wing has three rows (at a distance of 2.20 m) of six pillars (placed at a distance of 2.20 m). In this wing there are two staircases of six steps (90 cm x 40 cm x 30 cm) which descend to second storey, then third storey from both the ends is present between 1st and 2nd pillars of first two rows.

Pillars are square (35 cm each side) and made of red sand stone. Pillars in last row in all three directions are fixed in walls. There is a combination of trabeate and accuate style of architecture in this baoli. In eastern surface of the northern and southern wings, there are arched opening (90 cm wide) in first and second storeys. Beams are supported by three tier brackets.

There is a circular well, 2.45 m radius and 2.10 m wide margin, at a distance of about 6.00 m to the east of baoli .

31) Baoli[1]: This baoli is attached to the hospice of Shaikh Sadullah. A paved slope is descending towards

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1. See Plan 13.

the west to the water level from the south-western corner of the courtyard of the hospice.

A circular well , 3.60 m radius and 2.20 m wide margin, is placed at a distance of 6.00 m from the western wall of the hospice.Margin of well, 80 cm high from the ground level, is octagonal.

Eastern surface of the octagon is attached with 80 cm wide stairs, which are descending to the water level. This baoli is five storey below the ground level.

Flight of fourteen straight stairs (80 cm x 30 cm x 30 cm) descend to the floor of the passage of first storey. From this passage of first storey, flight of dog-leg thirteen stairs (80 cm x 30 cm x 25 cm) descend to the passage of second storey, and from here it continued to go down to third storey and then reach to the passage of fourth storey at a point where the slope from the east meet at water level.

39) Maryam Zamani's Baoli:[1] This baoli is located about 5 km east of Bayana in the village Brahmbad across the river Gambhir.

1. See plan 37; plate XLIII; "Maryam Zamani's Baoli at Bayana- A Note", pp. 464-67.

This baoli has Persian inscription on its main gateway put-up by the Mughal emperor Jahangir (1605-27 AD) . According to the inscription it was built by his mother Maryam Zamani in 1612-13 AD.[1]

The maingateway of the baoli is represented by a double storeyed structure facing east which is the combination of trabeateand arcuate style.

Projected window, supported by brackets, is provided in the tympanum. This gateway with the drooping eaves, half dome alcoves and orial windows appears to be a typical representation of the post Fatehpur Sikri Mughal architecture.

There are symmetrical chambers on both the flank, of the central arch. Although there are only two storeys but it is giving three storey effect from the exterior.

Ground plan of the baoli indicates that, flight of steps from each side of the main gate as well as from the entrance points in north and south, lead down to a space in the centre of the building. From there another flight of steps and a paved slope descend to the water level of the large octagonal well situated to the west of the building.

1. See Appendix B, inscription no.15.

47) Kunda[1]: This polygon tank is located to the north-west of barrack inside the outer fortification wall of the Vijaymandirgarh. The contour lines of the site indicate that one slope of the hill, on which barracks are present, and the second slope of the hill, to the north-west of the barracks, meet and make a long ridge which carry rain water.

It is constructed mainly to store the rain water flowing through this ridge. This is fourteen sided, about 65.00 m long from east to west.

Side A - is the eastern embankment 13.30 m long running north to south. Thickness of well of embankment is 70 cm at the top.

Sides B,C,D,E,F, & G are 5.00 m long running from east to west, 6.00 m long running diagonally, 5.80 m long running north to south, 7.80 m long running diagonally, 13.60 m long running east to west, and 2.10 mt long running north to south respectively. These sides have flight of eight steps, 40 cm broad and 60 cm width, which are also running parallel to the respective sides.

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1. See plan 38; plate XLIV.

Side 4. is 36.40 m long running from east to west. Flight of eleven steps descend to water level. First to eighth and tenth and eleventh steps are 40 cm broad and 60 cm wide , while ninth step is 1.00 m broad. Eleventh step of this side makes alignment to the side F. Step of side G descend to the ninth step of the side.4.

Side I is an embankment, running from north to south. It is 70 cm thick at the top. There are flight of four steps (80 cm x 20 cm x 20 cm), from north-west corner descend to the first two steps of side J.

Side J is, parallel to side H, 34.00 m long running from east to west with flight of six steps descend to water level. First, second, and fourth to sixth steps are 40 cm broad and 60 cm width while third step is 50 cm broad.

Side K is 12.70 m long and running diagonally in north-east direction, with flight of six steps. First to fifth steps are 40 cm broad and 60 cm wide and sixth step is 70 cm wide.

Side L is 22.70 m long running east to west with flight of eight step (40 cm broad and 60 cm wide). Side

M is a wall which is, parallel to side A, 1.35 m long and 70 cm thick. Distance between side A and M provides 2.30 m wide space, from where flight of fifteen steps (2.30 m x 40 cm x 30 cm) descends to platform measuring 5.00 m x 3.00 m. From this platform flight of four steps, descending westward, are 1.35 m, 2.00 m, 3.00 m and 2.35 m wide respectively.

Round surface of the top of embankment of side A at entry point and embankment of Side I at exit point clearly indicate that it is provided to reduce the pressure of inflow of rainwater and out flow of the excess water respectively.

A sluice, 40 cm wide, is also provided in the shouth west of Kunda, in the side-I, at the level of the second step of the side-H probably to control the flow of water.

48) Chakaw Baoli[1] - This baoli is to the east of the Orav baoli in the Vijayamandirgarh. It's location in the steep ridge of the hill, indicates that it was constructed to store the rain water flowing in this ridge.

It is very difficult to measure the baoli because, there are uneven curves in the embankments of the structure Distance between south-west corner to south-east corner is

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1. See plan 39; plate XLV.

about 9.00 m and distance between south-west corner to north-west corner is also about 9.00 m.

We a sketched a square of 9.00 m each side, to depict the ground plan. One can point out from the plan that north-east corner of the embankment is at a distance of 3.20 m from the north-east corner of the square. Similarly south-east corner of the embankment is at a distance of about 1.00m from the south-east corner of the square. So this embankment is shown as a curve.

There are flight of 26 steps uneven in length breadth, and width, going upstairs, from the foot of the hill to the middle of the western embankment of the baoli there are flight of 45 uneven steps, descending to the south-eastern corner of the embankment in a curve. From the middle of the eastern embankment of the baoli, flight of 14 uneven steps further descend to the water level. This is shown as a well.

49. Barakhamba Tank[1] : This tank is located in the village Dhandhora en route to Hindaun. This is square in

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1. See Plan 40.

plan, 26.70 m each side, having a well in three corners. Diameter of these wells is 5.50 m. and margin (jagat) is 70 cm.

There is a pavilion, in the north-east corner, which consists of twelve pillars-four pillars (square, 25 cm each side) are placed in three rows at a distance of 1.10 m. Beams are supported on moulded brackets and it is covered by a flat roof.

One cannot categorize it as a baoli because of the absence of stairs to go down to the water level. Outer wall of the tank is 70 cm. thick.

67) Baoli[1] Ruins of this baoli are located about 200 m west of pavilion no.32, at a distance of 1½ km to the south-west of Sultankot, on Bayana-Hindaun road. This baoli is, three storeyed below the ground level, rectangular in plan, measuring 38.00 m long and 10.35 m broad.

Well of the baoli is square, 5.70 m each side, an it is surrounded by a pillared gallery at first and secon storey of the baoli. Pillars of first storey are placed

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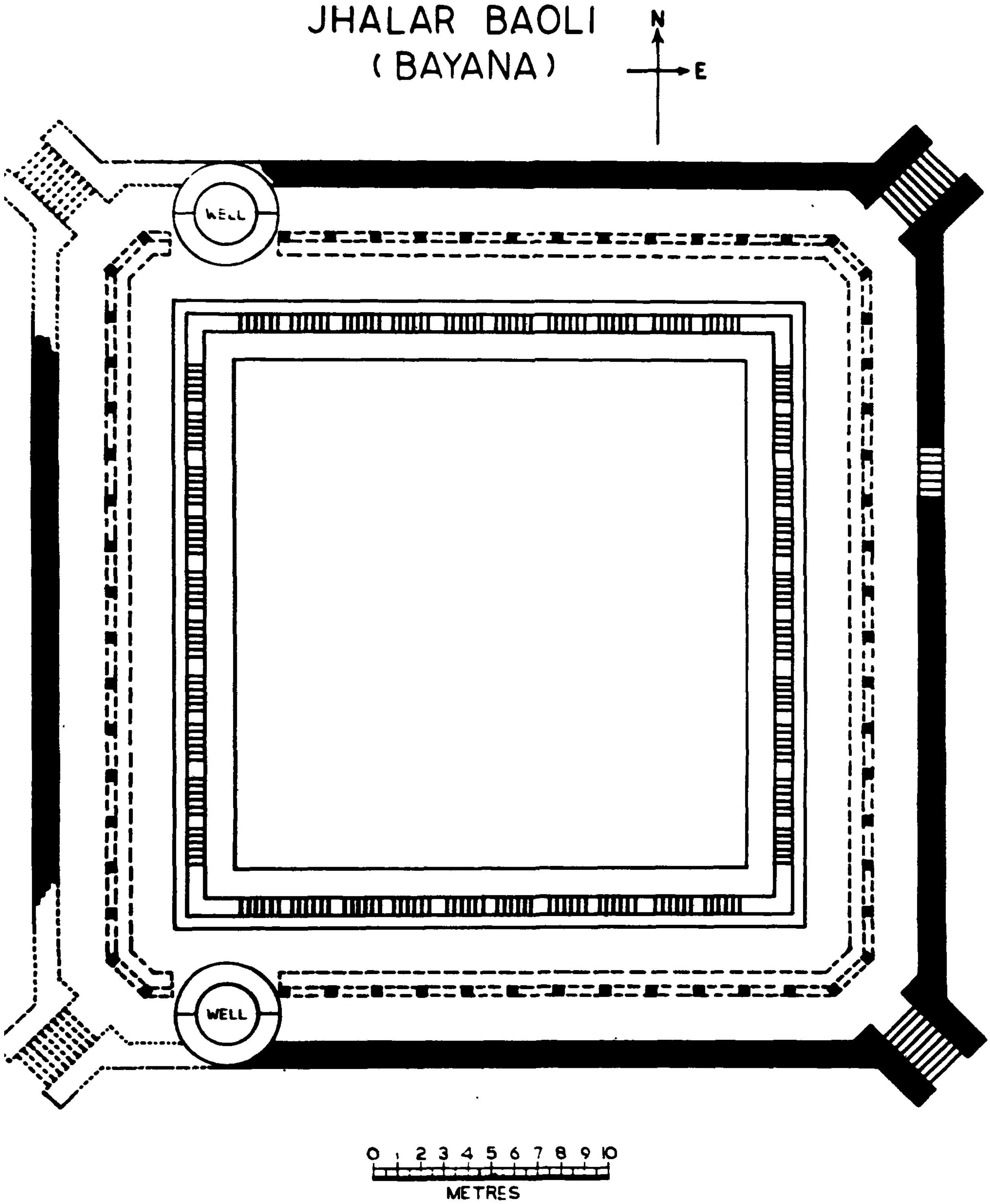
1. See plan 41, Plate XLVI.

just above the pillars of second storey. In the first and second row, there are twelve and twenty pillars respectively. Pillars are placed at a distance of 1.77 m. Distance between first and second row is 1.77 m and 2.35 m on northern and southern sides, and eastern and western sides respectively. From the middle of the gallery, there are flight of nine half turn with landing stairs (1.15 m, 35 cm, 30 cm), descends, to the northern and southern galleries of the second storey. Behind the 3rd and 4th pillars of the first and second rows of the floor of the eastern gallery of second storey provide the 1.77 m wide and 3.00 m long passage of third storey.

There are flight of 20 steps (10.35 m long, 40 cm broad, 15 cm high) descend to the point from where 19.00 m long and 2.00 m wide platform, running from east to west, meet the gallery of first storey at north-east and south-east corners. There are also flight of sixteen steps (2.00 m, 35 cm, 15 cm) descend to the south-east corner of the first storey.

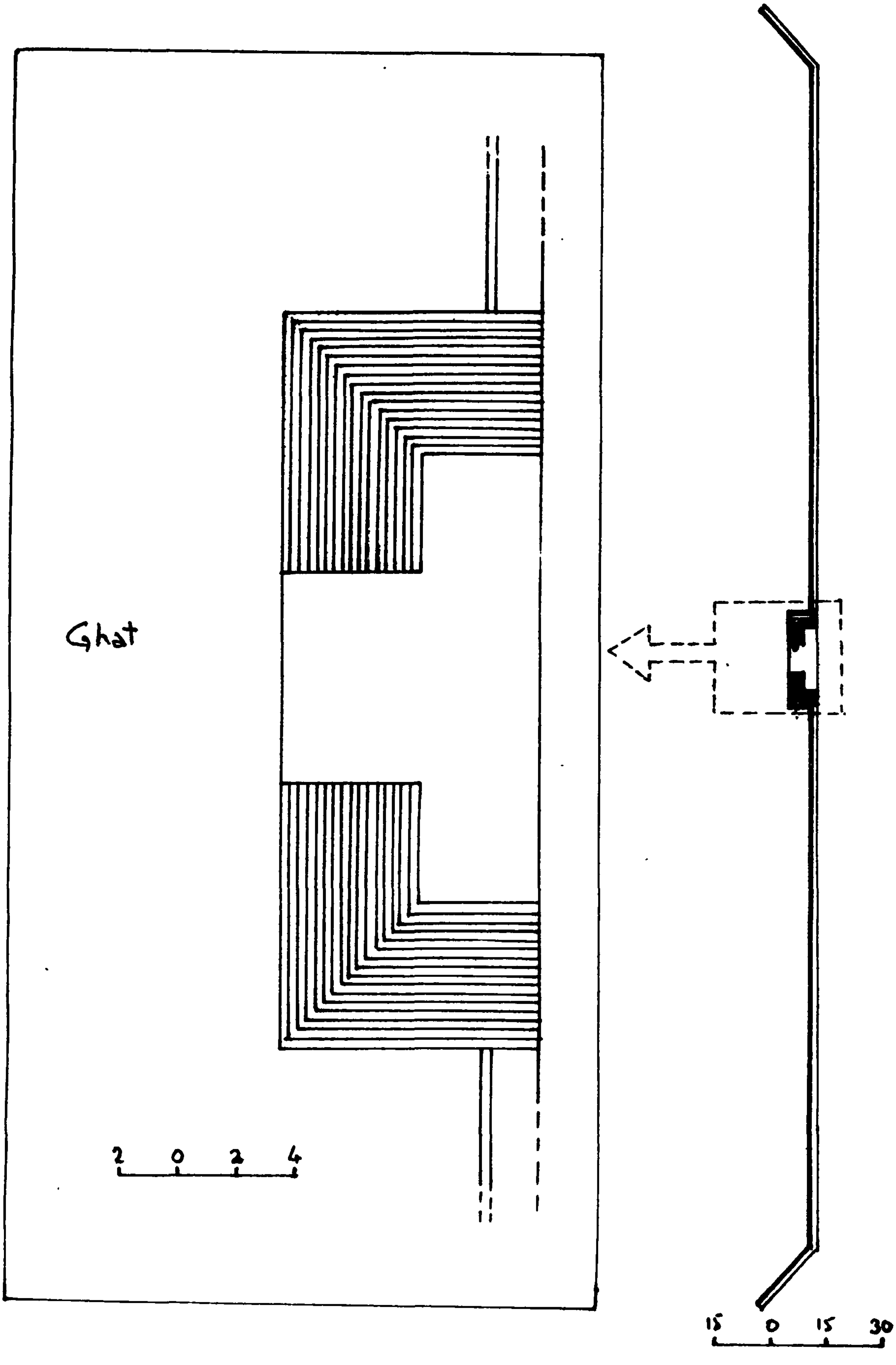
After having descended twenty steps from the east, from the floor level of the first storey, rest

plan 31

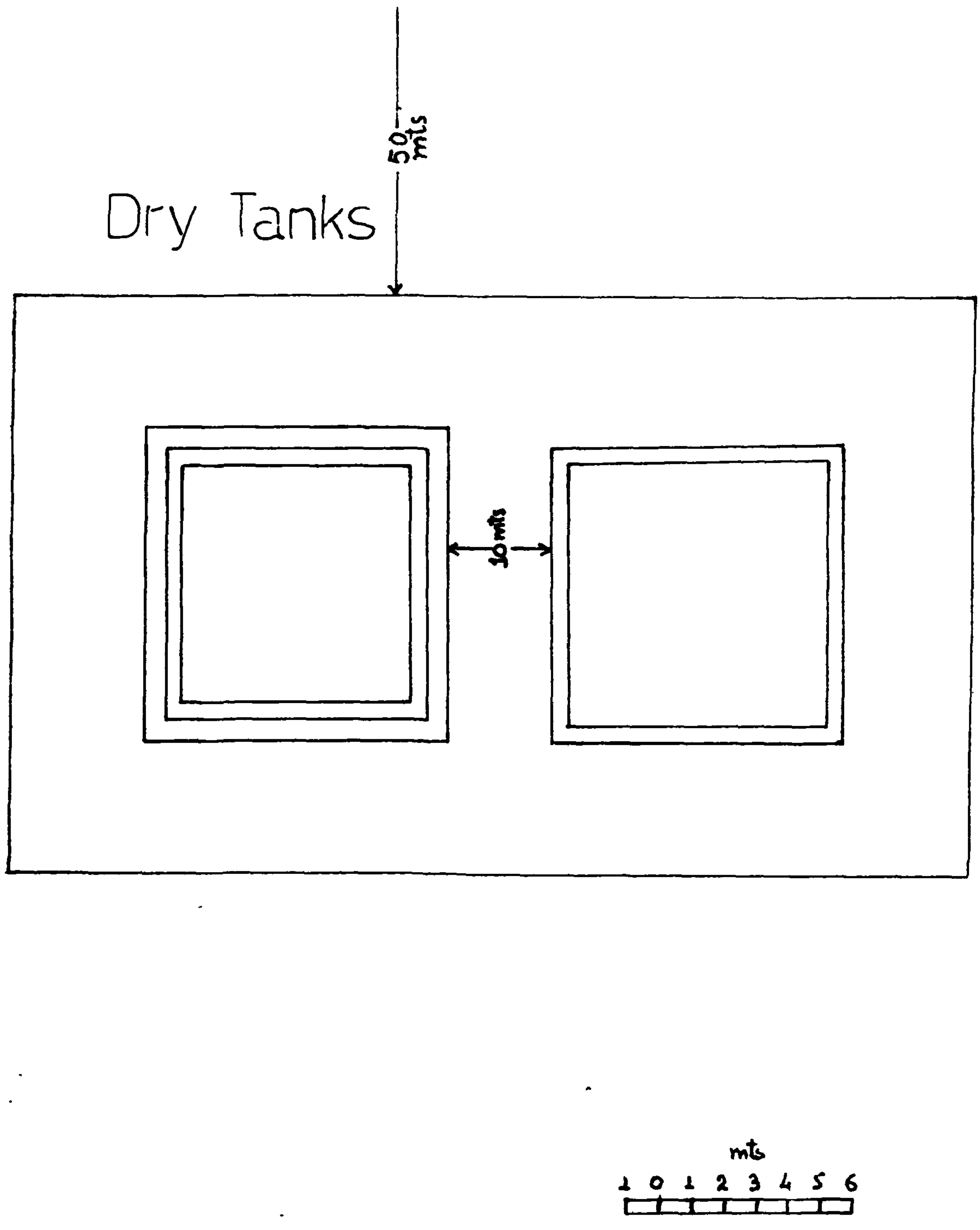


plan 32

Dam/band

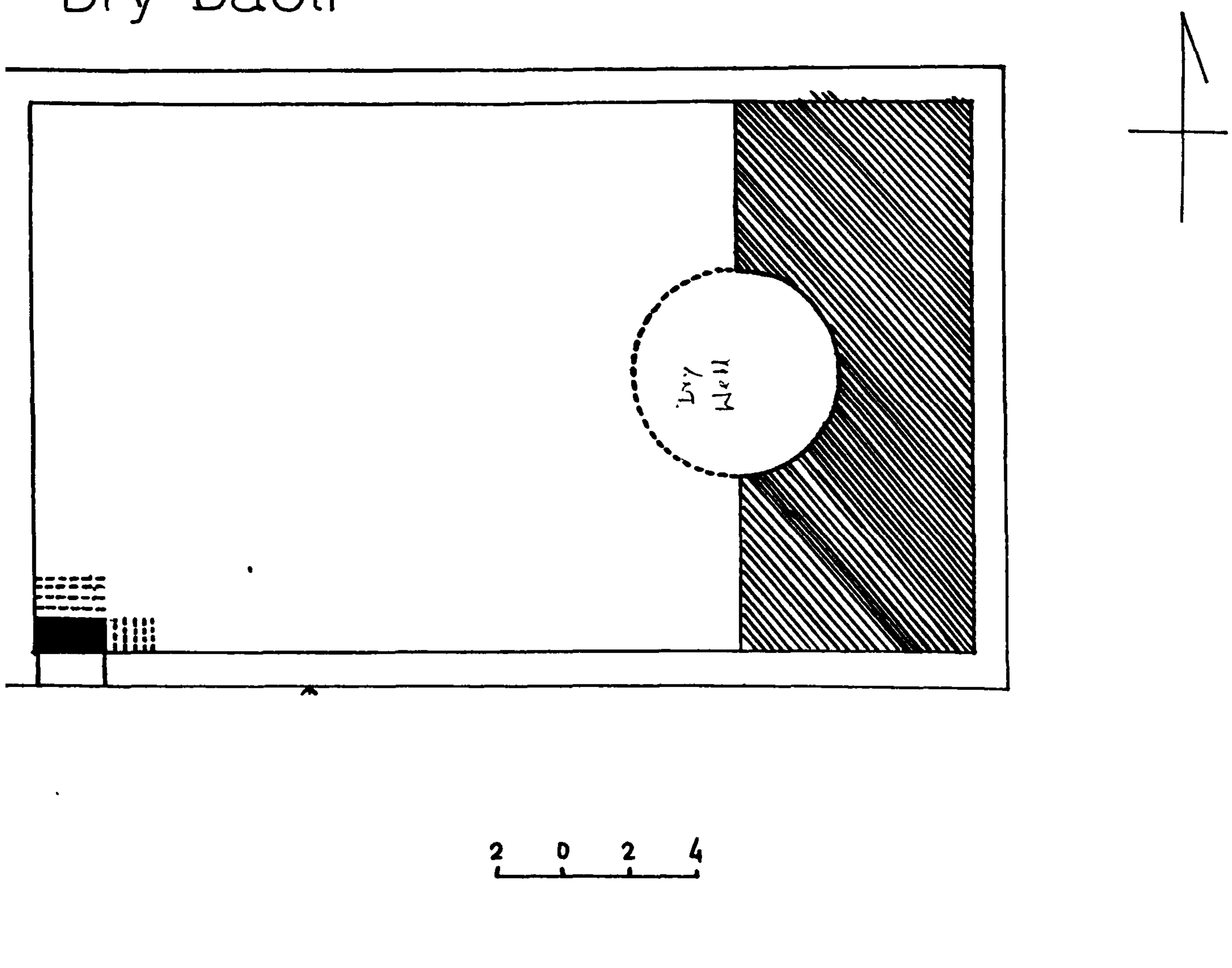


plan 33



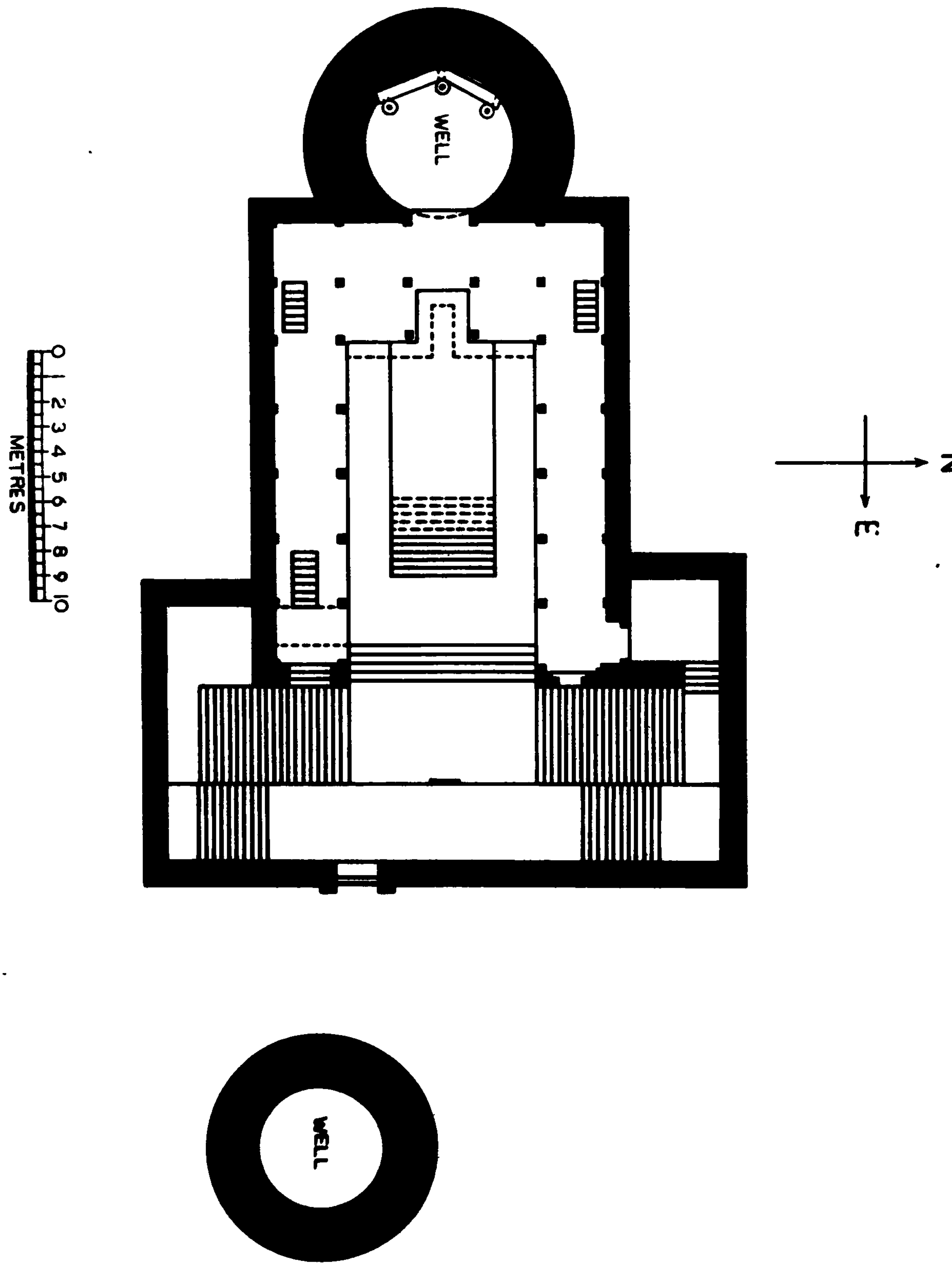
plan 34

Dry Baoli

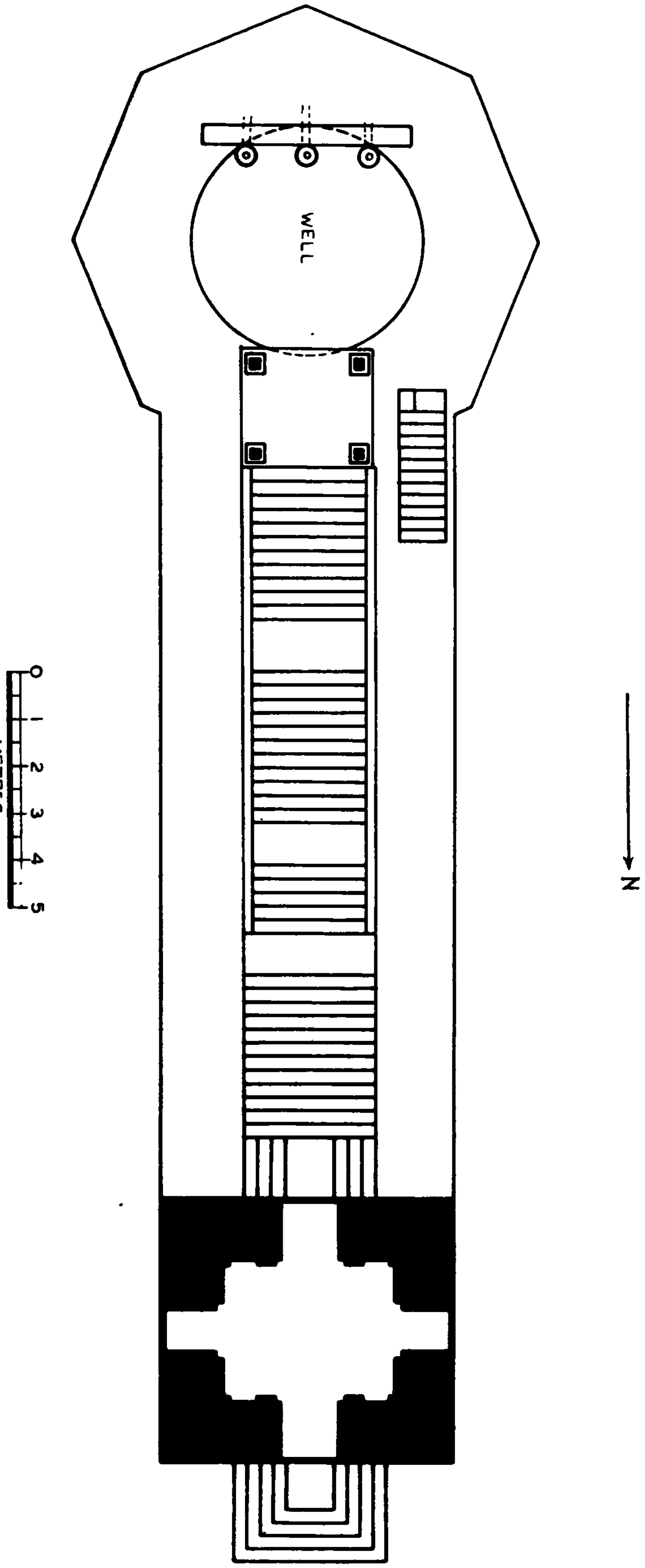


plan 35

ORAV BAOLI (VIJAYMANDARGARH)
(BAYANA)

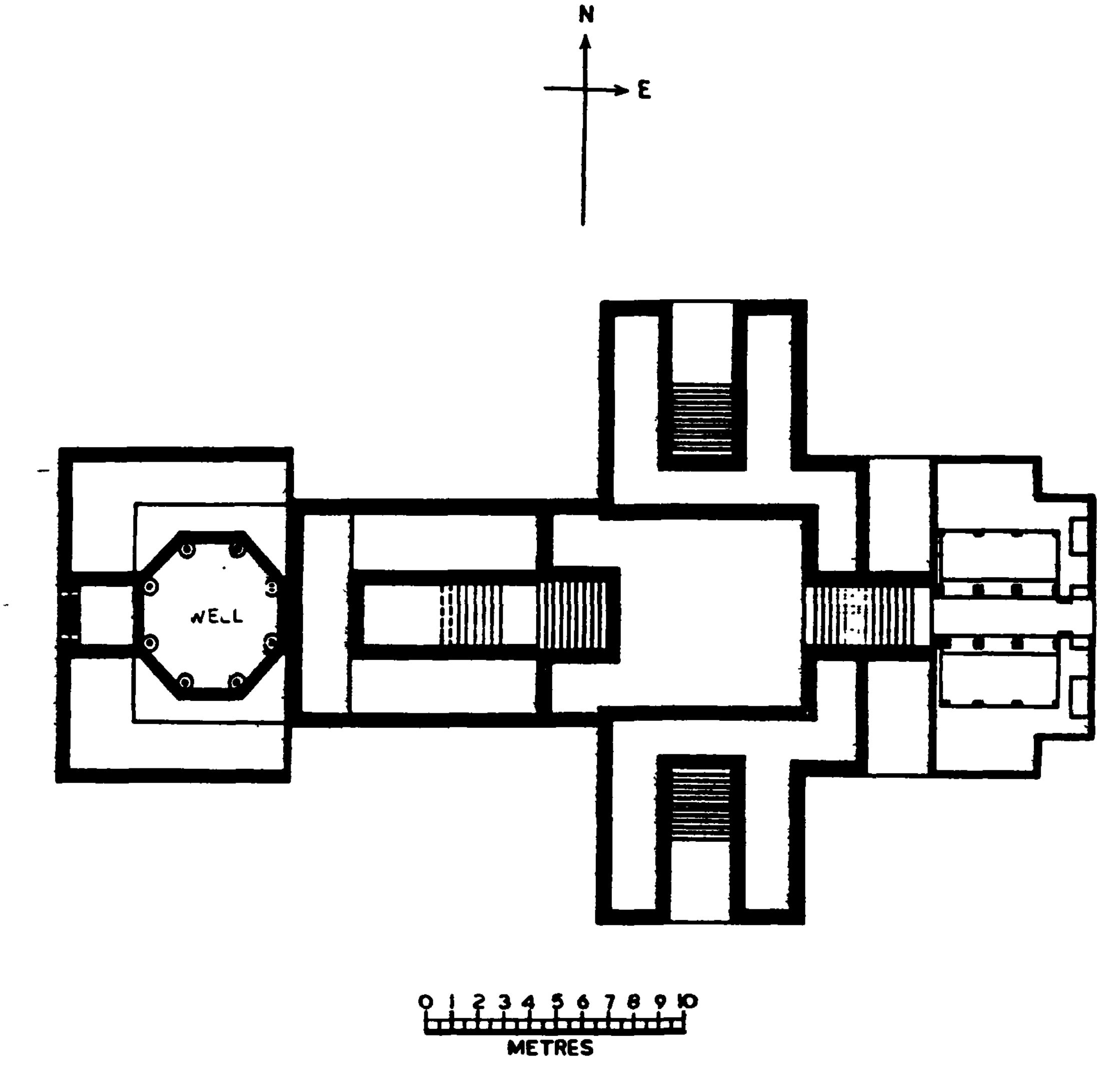


plan 36

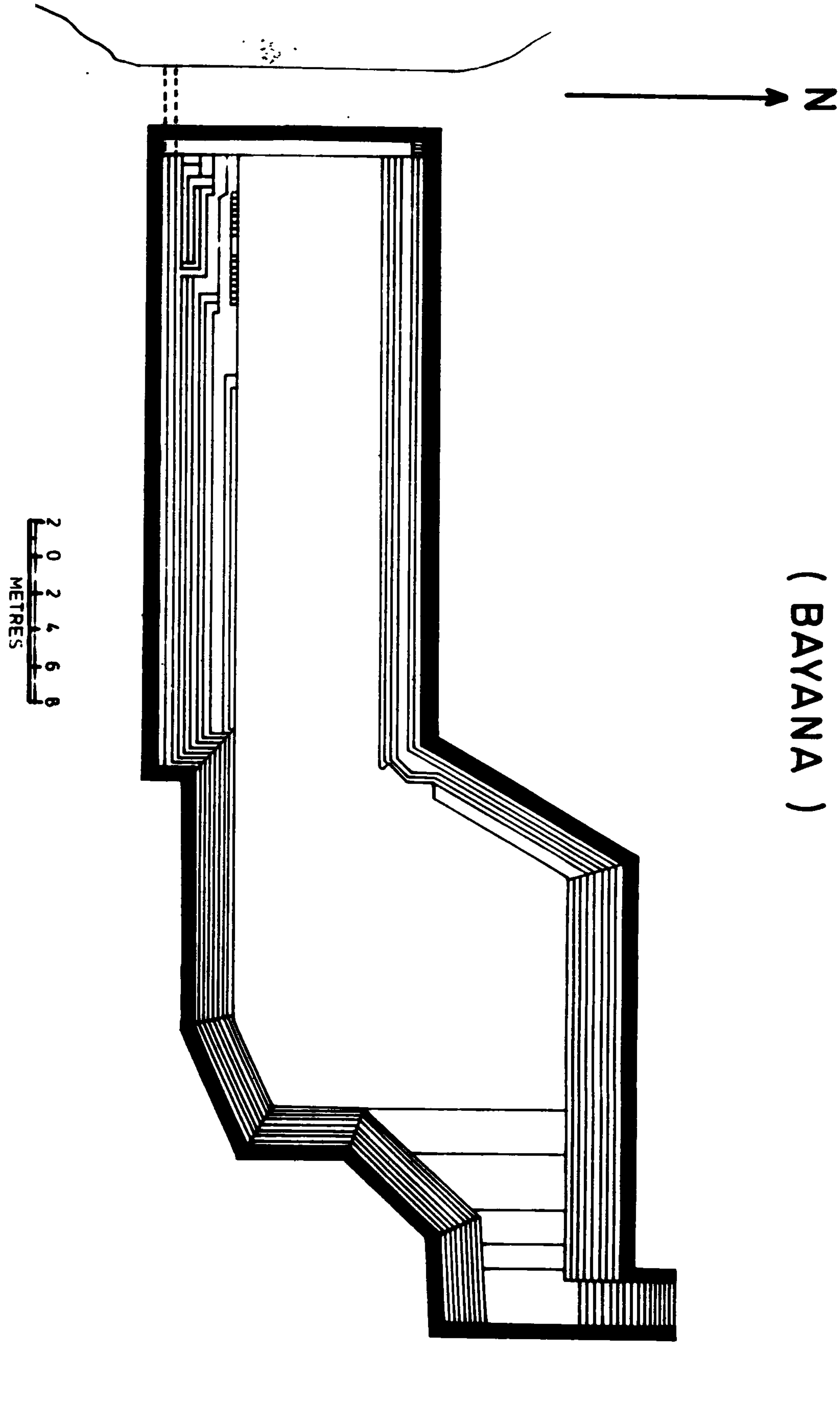


BAORI BAGH KANAWAR
DAMDAMA (BAYANA)

MARYAM ZAMANI'S BAOLI
BRAHAMBAD (BAYANA)



plan 38

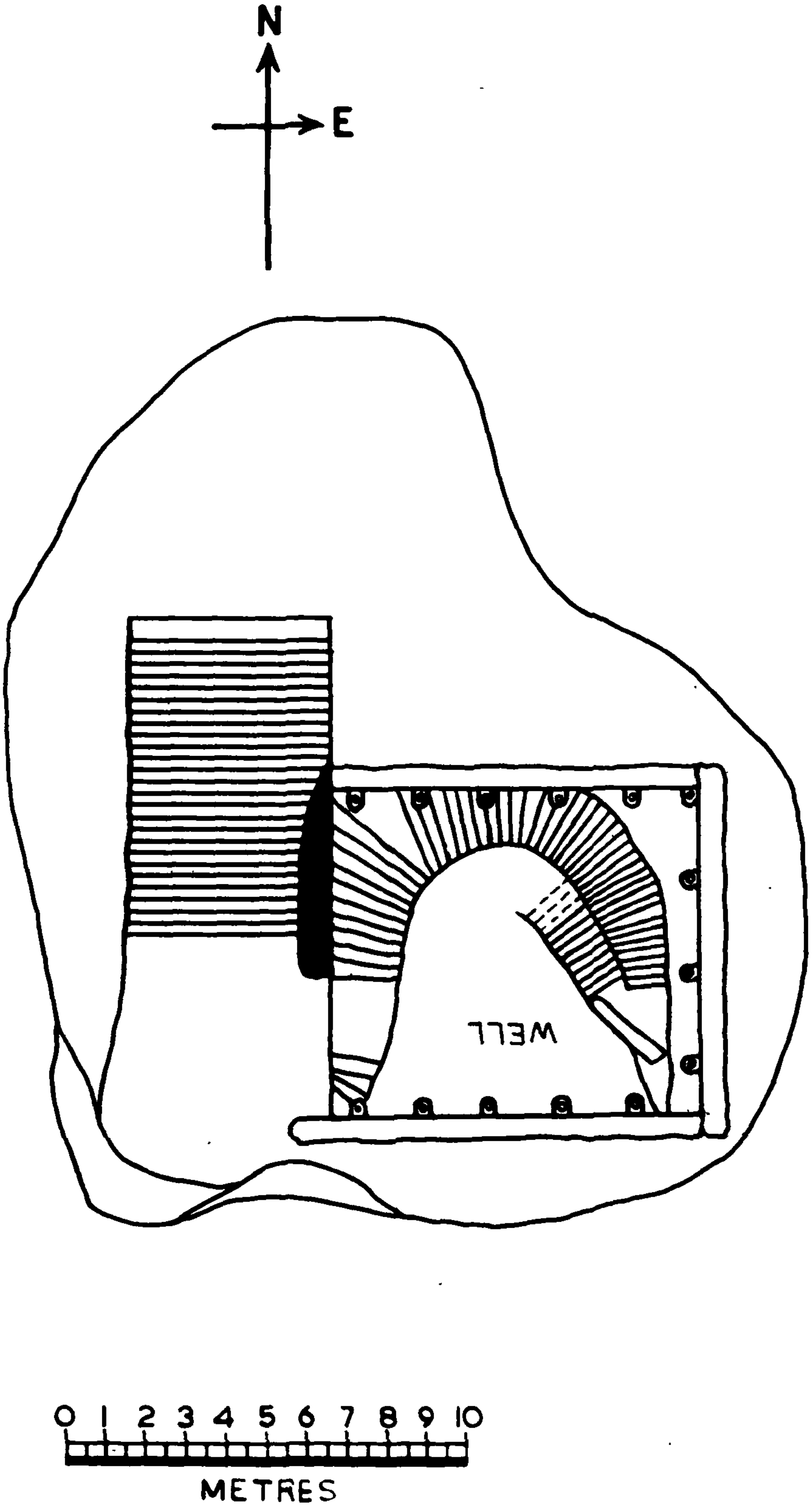


KUNDA VIJAYAMANDIRGARH
(BAYANA)

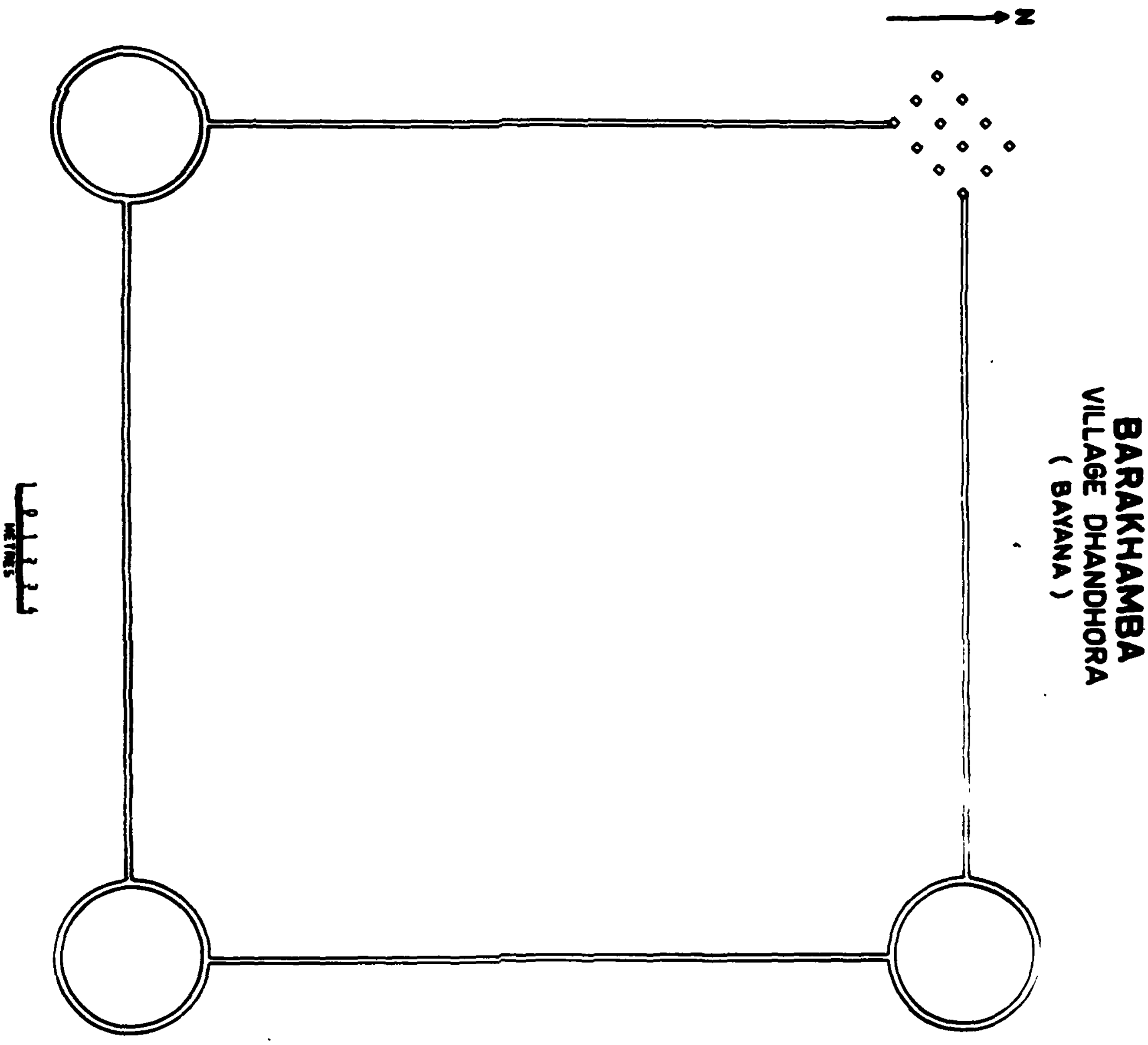
plan 39

CHAKAW BAORI (VIJAYMANDARGARH)

(BAYANA)

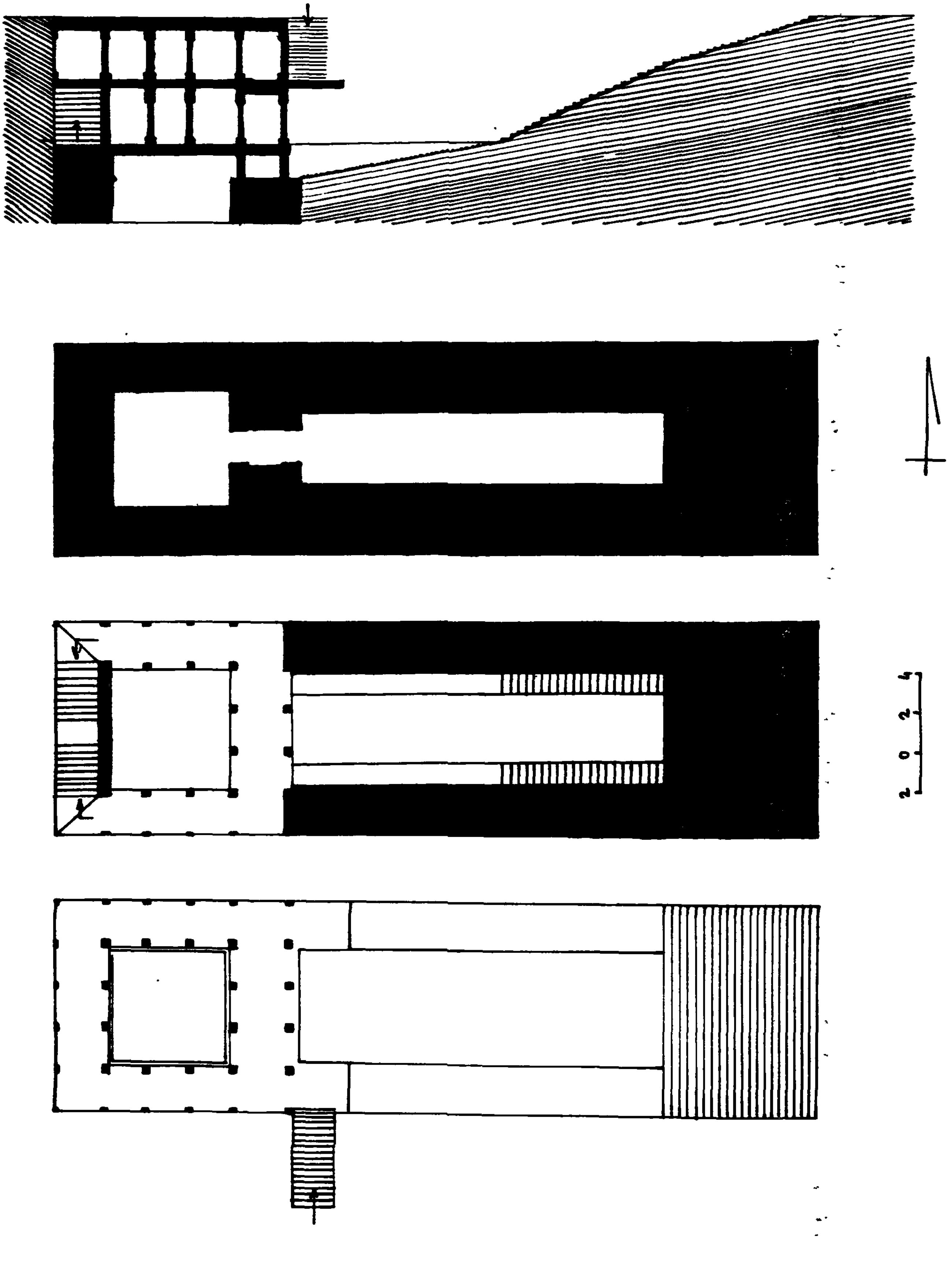


plan 40



plan 41

Baoli



of the broadness of the slope is further divided into three parts-twenty steps (1.05 m, 40 cm, 15 cm) descend to the 11.00 m long and 1.05 m broad platform, at north and south of slope, which meet the floor of second storey, at north-east and south-east corners; and middle paved slope finally desends to the floor of the third storey at water level.

Pillars of first and second storeys are square (25 cm each side). Beams are supported by two tier moulded brackets. Gallaries of first storey are covered by a flat roof. Beams of 2nd and 3rd, and 4th and 5th pillars of eastern sides of second storey are supported by three tier moulded brackets.

IX

MARKET AND SARAI[1]:

During the medieval period like today market (bazar) was the place to buy and sell the goods. It

1. See plan 42.

is known that Bayana was the centre for trade and commerce right from ancient period and emerged as a major centre of trade during the 17th century.

European travellers' account of the seventeenth century inform that, there were bazars and sarais at Bayana.[1] At the time when DeLaet reached Bayana in 1625-31 AD, Bayana's decay had started and "only two sarayas, and long street of bazar with few houses were surviving."[2] He also informs that "Bayana was once a large and beautiful city."[3]

20. Sarai[4] - Remains of this sarai are located in the village Sikandra to the south west of Bayana. The local tradition identifies a few surviving chambers as a part of sarai. At present these rooms are being used as residential space by some of the villagers.[5] One might

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1. Early Travels in India, ed. p. 151, & De Imperio Magni Magolis, trans, p.45.
2. De Imperio Magni Magolis, trns, p. 45.
3. Ibid.
4. See map (A)
5. Because of Villagers resentment, we could not take photographs and measurements of their sarai.

imagine that the Sarai was an annexe of the fortified township of Sikandra built by Sikandar Lodi.[1]

43) Market and Sarai[2]: Series of shops on both side of the road are still in use, between Chhota Darwaza and Sher Darwaza, without any architectural alteration.

a) We could not take measurements of these shops because of the resentment of the owners of these shops but at the same time we are thankful to these shopkeepers who allowed us to note down the architectural features of shops.

So far as plan and architectural features are concerned it seems to us that these shops are identical, constructed in alignment on a raised platform. To go up to the platform from the street, three steps are present in front of alternating common wall of shops. Shops are deep and having an arched doorway with nine cusps (projecting point between small arcs of an archway), and behind the doorway at roof level, a slab with circular hole are provided to fix door panels.

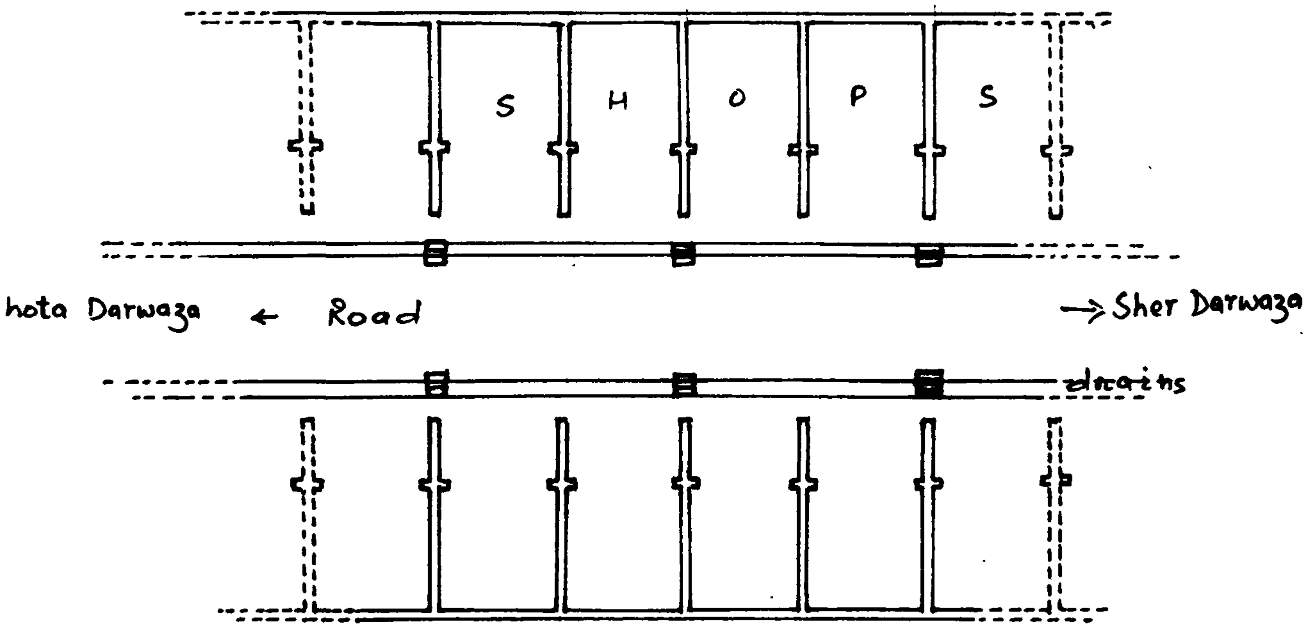
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1. See part I.

2. See Map (A) & Plan 42(not to the scale, on the basis of physical survey).

plan 42

Market



not to the scale

Finally shops are covered by flat roof.

b) To the north of this market, adjacent to shops, there is a double storey Sarai. Southern portion is in ruined condition but rest is inhabited by a local businessman.[1] One of the major architectural feature- nine cusped arch identify it as Shahjahani building or later.

X

GUARD HOUSES:

garhis

During the course of physical survey we came across the ruins of three fortresses probably surviving as out posts in three directions of the township of Bayana. They are located to the south, south-east, and north-west namely Shergarh, Qila, and Damdama respectively.

30) Sher Garh[2] : It is a village located to the south of Bayana. The place name study garh is a word for fort suggests the identification of the place with the

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1. Family of this businessman did not allow to take photograph of the structure.

2. See the Map (A).

fortified position which is strengthened by the use of material of medieval structure, and in some case alteration in surviving chambers according to modern requirements.[1] Local tradition support the place name study and identifies it being of Sher Shah's period (1540-45 AD). Presently no trace of building is available .

36. Qila[2] : This site is located near the village Chahal to the south-east of Bayana, where the river Gambhir makes a loop. According to local tradition, this site is known as Qila. In 1972 the qila fortress was washed away by flood water[3] but still the old qila is in the memory of local people.

37) Damdama:[4] It is a village to the north-west of Bayana The name of the place -Damdama suggests that there was a small fortress at this site. William Finch found ruins of some residential building with other structures to north-west of Bayana.[5] De Late also informs that he

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1. Villager did not allow to take photographs of these surviving features.
2. See map (A).
3. The Dharmyug (Hindi magazine).
4. See map (A).
5. Early Travels in India, Ed.p 151.

he "found ruins of some place or other buildings to 3 or 4 cos north-west of Bayana.[1] William Finch and Delaet, travellers of seventeenth century, are giving the description of Damdama, which was built to protect the Bayana from north-western direction.

XI

AGRO INDUSTRY[2]:

Among the agro-industries in the Bayana region indigo cultivation and manufacturing was one of the principal Industry. Bayana Indigo, we have mentioned earlier, was the best in the whole world. It was in great demand both indigenously and in international market. To cope with the demand for Bayana indigo during 17th c. its manufacturing was widely done. Our evidence is the presence of large number of indigo vats. Almost each village had one and some time more than one. So far we have surveyed eight out of roughly 63 indigo vate spread in Bayana tract. The indigo vats presently surveyed are: one indigo vat at village Damdama[2],

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1. De Imperio Magno Mogolies, trans, p.46.

2. We have discussed about the production or manufacturing process of the indigo in chapter III.

3. See plan,43.

set of five indigo vats at village Brahmbad[1], traces of three indigo vats at village Sikandra, traces of sets of indigo vats at village Maurda, and traces of two indigo vats at village Bhagori. (monument no.42 to 45). These indigo vats are identical in plan but their measurements vary from place to place.

Indigo vats found in the field near village Damdama to the north-west of Bayana, and in the field near Brahmbad to the east of Bayana, physically are intact to display how exactly indigo was then manufactured.

Three Indigo vats Khau Khan,[2] Madhi Ka Kuan[3] and Bundela ka kuan[4] found near village Sikandra; Neel Ka Kuan[5] at village Maurda; and two vats- Chepcha ka kuan,[6] and Banjaran ki baoli[7] found near village Bhagori,

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1. See plan 44.
2. See plan 45.
3. See plan 46.
4. See plan 47.
5. See Plan 48.
6. See Plan 49.
7. See Plan 50.

are mostly in ruins,nonetheless a little physical survey is enough to trace the limits of vats and their mechanism of working.[1]

Physically an indigo vat is a set of square/ rectangular and circular vats connected with a sluice. Rectangular vat is also attached with a well (circular/ square) by a drain. Rectangular vats are found on a raised platform and the lower part, base with receptacle of circular vat is below the ground level.

<u>Brahmbad indigovat</u> : For the present thesis the indigo vats at village Brahmbad,[2] located to the east of Bayana, is exactly intact to understand the manufacturing process. We have traced five sets of indigo vat at this site. First set is attached with the circular well and four sets of vats, on a platform to the east of the well.

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1. Table (F) appended with this part contains details of measurements of vats.

2. See Plan 44.

Rectangular vat (2.35 m x 2.65 m) of first set is present on a rectangular platform (4.40 m x 4.10 m), 2.5 m above the ground level. A circular vat is connected to the north-eastern surface of the platform. Radius of the circular vat is 2.05 m with 30 cm thickness of the brim. Third, circular line, at a distance of 17cm from the second line, indicates slope in the base,starts towards the centre from this line. A circle, in the centre of the vat, represent receptacle of 12.5 cm radius.

Section plan[1] of the first set of vats shows depth of vats, different at different level, with sluices, Rectangular vat is 1.20 m deep and there is a sluice (10 cm x 5 cm) to drain out liquid from this vat into circular vat. Corner of the rectangular vat (at base) is rounded by plaster. Depth of circular vat is different at different level at first stage from slope starts towards centre, second stage including receptable, and third stage is the centre is 1.70 m , 2.15 m , and 2.20 m respectively. Height of the brim of the circular vat is above the drain level of rectangular vat. There is also a sluice at the depth of first stage (1.70 m), to drain out the waste water.

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1. ibid.

Four rectangular vats are present on a rectangular platform 15.65 m long 4.10 m broad, and 2.5 m above the ground level.[1] Fourth set of vats is not in fair condition which is depicted by broken line and therefore we cannot give the detail of section plan of this set. First rectangular vat (2.75 m x 2.10 m) is larger the other identical vats, measuring 2.45 m x 2.10 m each. Mud wall between the first and second vat is 75 cm thick while thickness of wall between the vats and side wall is 65 cm. Circular vats are identical in plan with 1.57 m radius and slope starts towards the centre at a distance 10 cm from the wall of the vats.

Section plan of first, second and third set of vats are identical. Rectangular vat is 1.15 m deep and at a base level a sluice (10 cm x 5 cm) is provided. Brim of the circular vat is above the sluice level of the rectangular vat. Depth of circular vat is 1.60 m at first stage, from where slope starts towards centre, 2.40 m including receptacle, and 2.50 m in the centre. There is also a sluice, at the depth of (1.60 m) slope line, to drain out the waste water.

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1. <u>ibid.</u>

TABLE (F)

Measurements[1] of Vats found in the [illegible] Tract

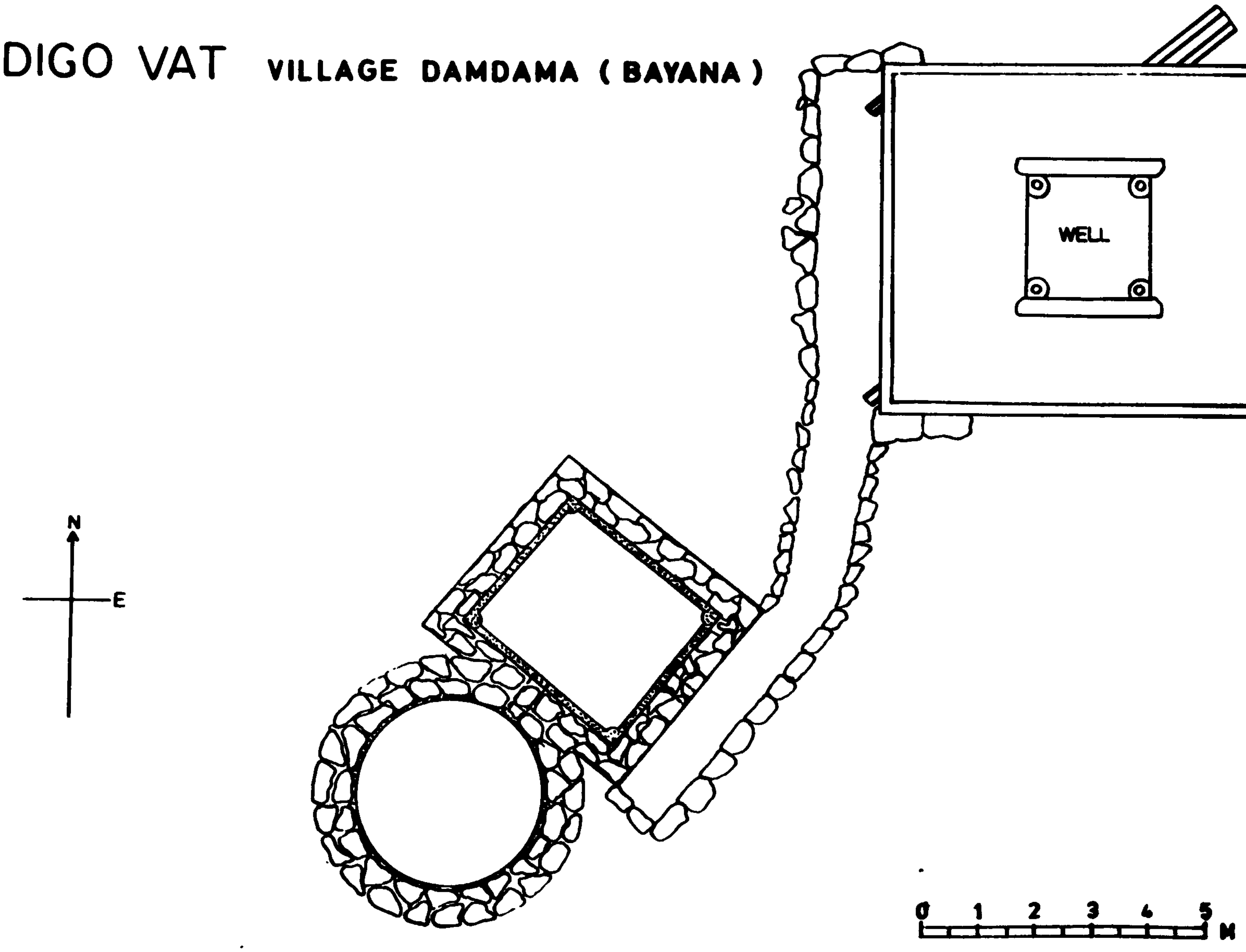
S. No.	Site	No. of vats Rectangular	Circular	Rectangular vats 1st l	1st b	1st d	2nd l	2nd b	2nd d	3rd l	3rd b	3rd d	4th l	4th b	4th d	5th l	5th b	5th d
1.	[illegible]	one	one	3.10	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	[illegible]	five	five	2.66	2.36	1.30	2.95	2.30	1.15	2.65	2.30	1.15	2.65	2.30	1.15	2.65	2.30	1.15
3.	[illegible] (a)	four	four	2.60	2.60	-	2.60	2.60	-	2.60	2.60	-	2.60	2.60	-	-	-	-
	(b)	three	three	4.50	3.50	-	4.50	3.50	-	4.50	3.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(c)	two	two	3.30	1.20	-	3.30	3.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	[illegible]	five	five	2.88	2.60	-	2.88	2.60	-	2.88	2.60	-	2.88	2.60	-	2.28	2.60	-
5.	[illegible] (a)	two	two	2.40	2.40	-	2.40	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b)	one	one	2.50	2.30	-	2.50	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

S. No.	Site	Circular vats 1st M.R. r	1st M.R. d	1st C. r	1st C. d	2nd M.R. r	2nd M.R. d	2nd C. r	2nd C. d	3rd M.R. r	3rd M.R. d	3rd C. r	3rd C. d	4th M.R. r	4th M.R. d	4th C. r	4th C. d	5th M.R. r	5th M.R. d	5th C. r	5th C. d	Measurements of wall (d)
1.	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible] square (2.15)[1]
2.	[illegible]	2.20	2.20	.62	.50	1.67	2.5	.62	.80	1.67	2.5	.62	.80	1.67	2.5	.62	.80	1.67	2.5	.62	.80	oneCir, 2r=2.35
3.	[illegible] (a)	1.55	-	-	-	1.55	-	-	-	1.55	-	-	-	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	oneCir, 2r=3.00
	(b)	2.27	-	-	-	2.27	-	-	-	2.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	oneCir, 2r=2.80
	(c)	2.70	-	.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	oneCir, 2r=2.75
4.	[illegible]	1.95	-	-	-	1.95	-	-	-	1.95	-	-	-	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	oneCir, 2r=4.35
5.	[illegible] (a)	1.80	-	-	-	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	oneCir, 2r=4.30
	(b)	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	oneCir, 2r=2.90

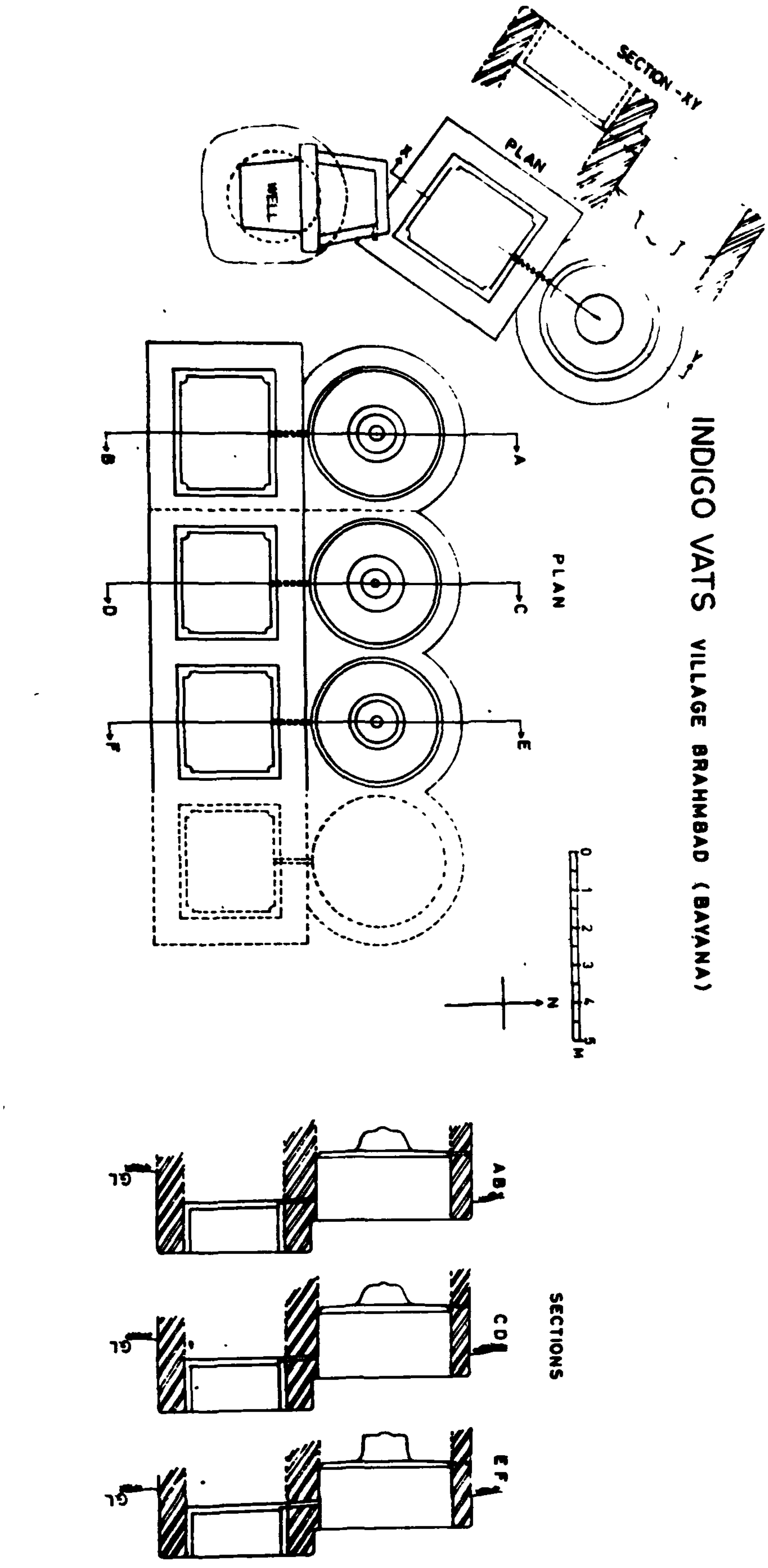
1 Measurements in metres
l= length
b= breadth
d= depth
MR= Main Ring
c= cavity
r= radius
cir= circular

plan 43

INDIGO VAT VILLAGE DAMDAMA (BAYANA)

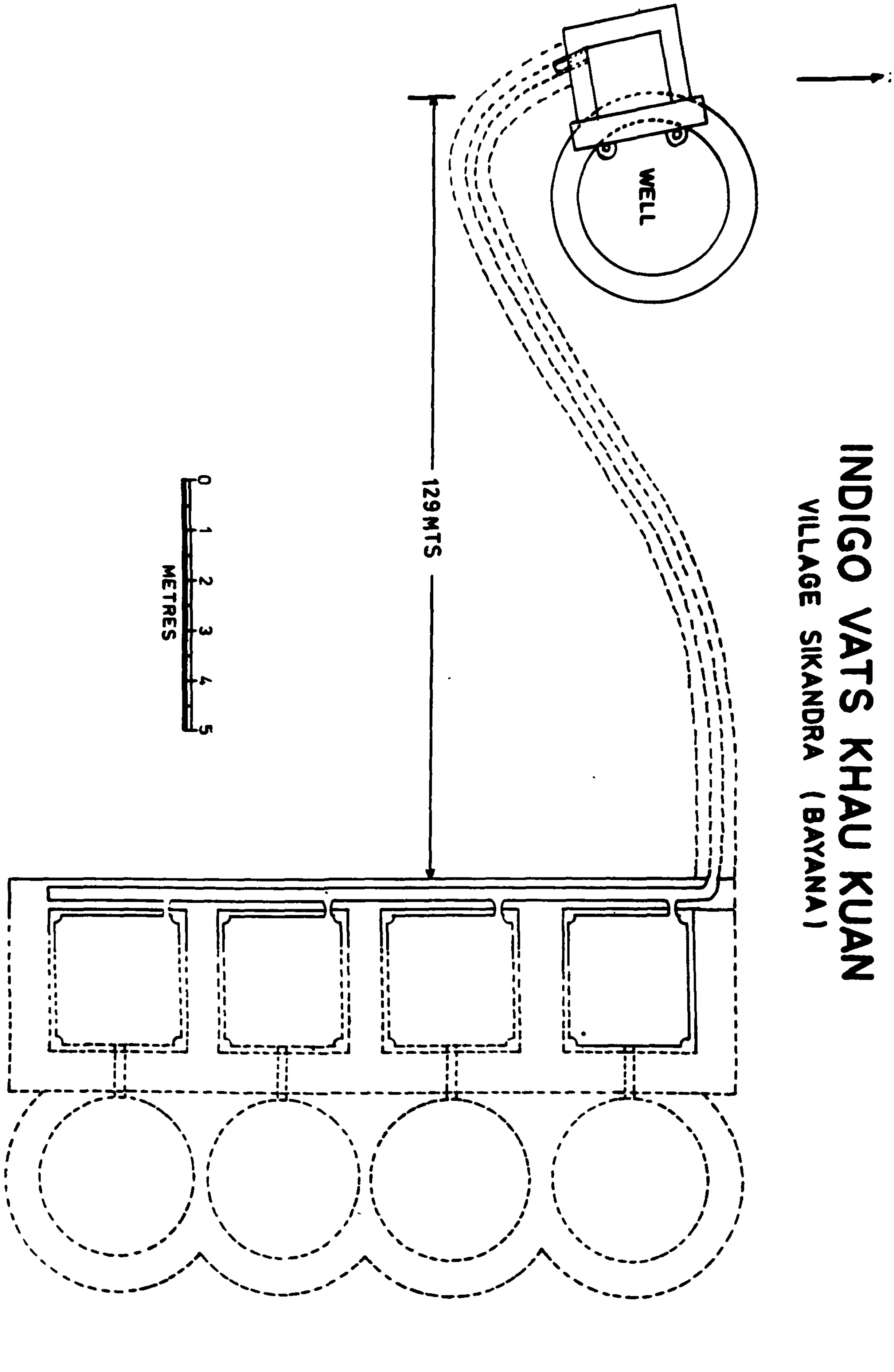


plan 44

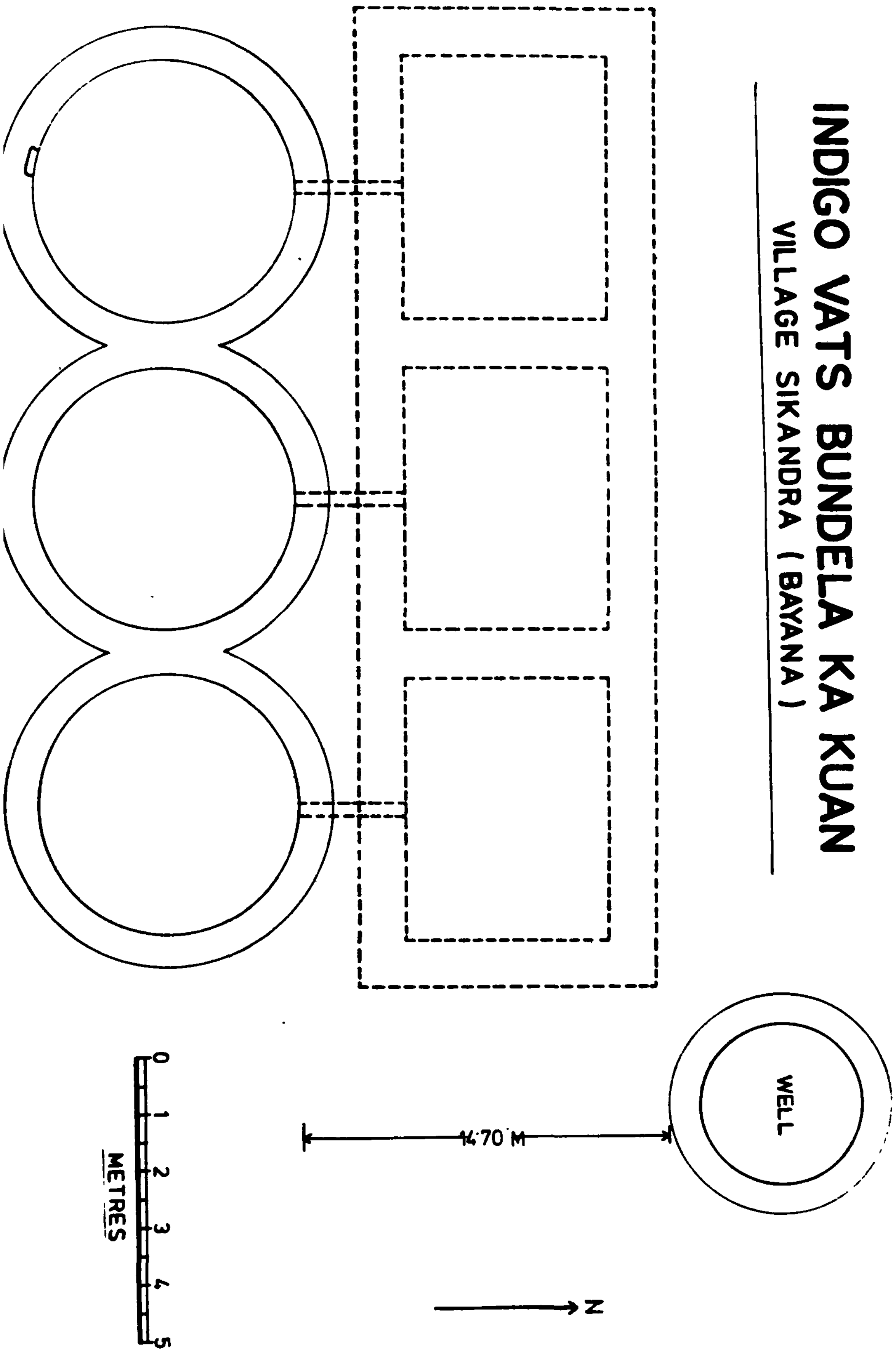


INDIGO VATS VILLAGE BRAHMBAD (BAYANA)
PLAN
SECTION - XY
WELL
PLAN
A
B
C
D
E
F
0 1 2 3 4 5 M
N
SECTIONS
AB
CD
EF
GL
GL
GL

plan 45


INDIGO VATS KHAU KUAN
VILLAGE SIKANDRA (BAYANA)
WELL
129 MTS
0 1 2 3 4 5
METRES

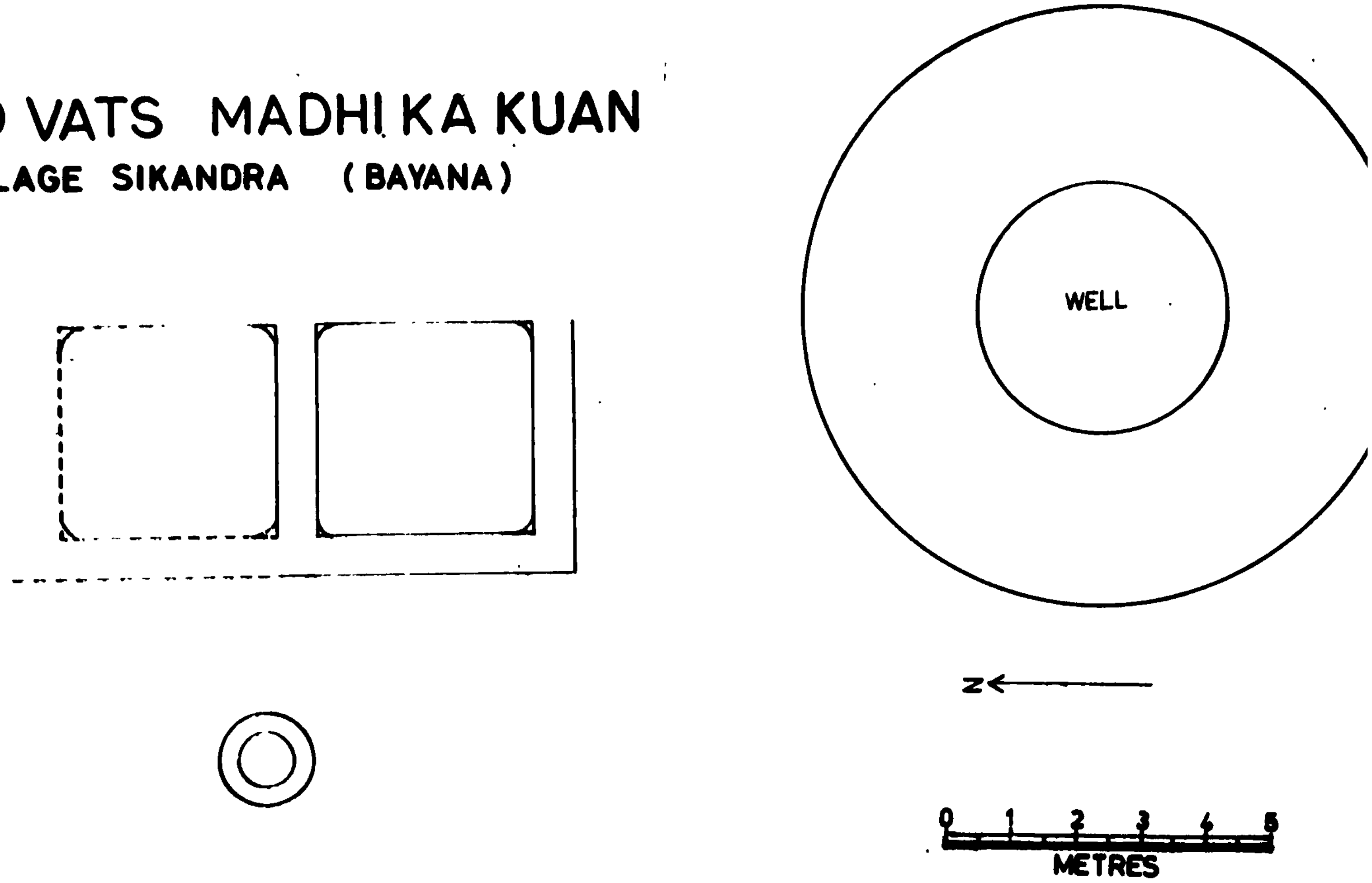
plan 46


INDIGO VATS BUNDELA KA KUAN
VILLAGE SIKANDRA (BAYANA)
WELL
14.70 M
N
0 1 2 3 4 5
METRES

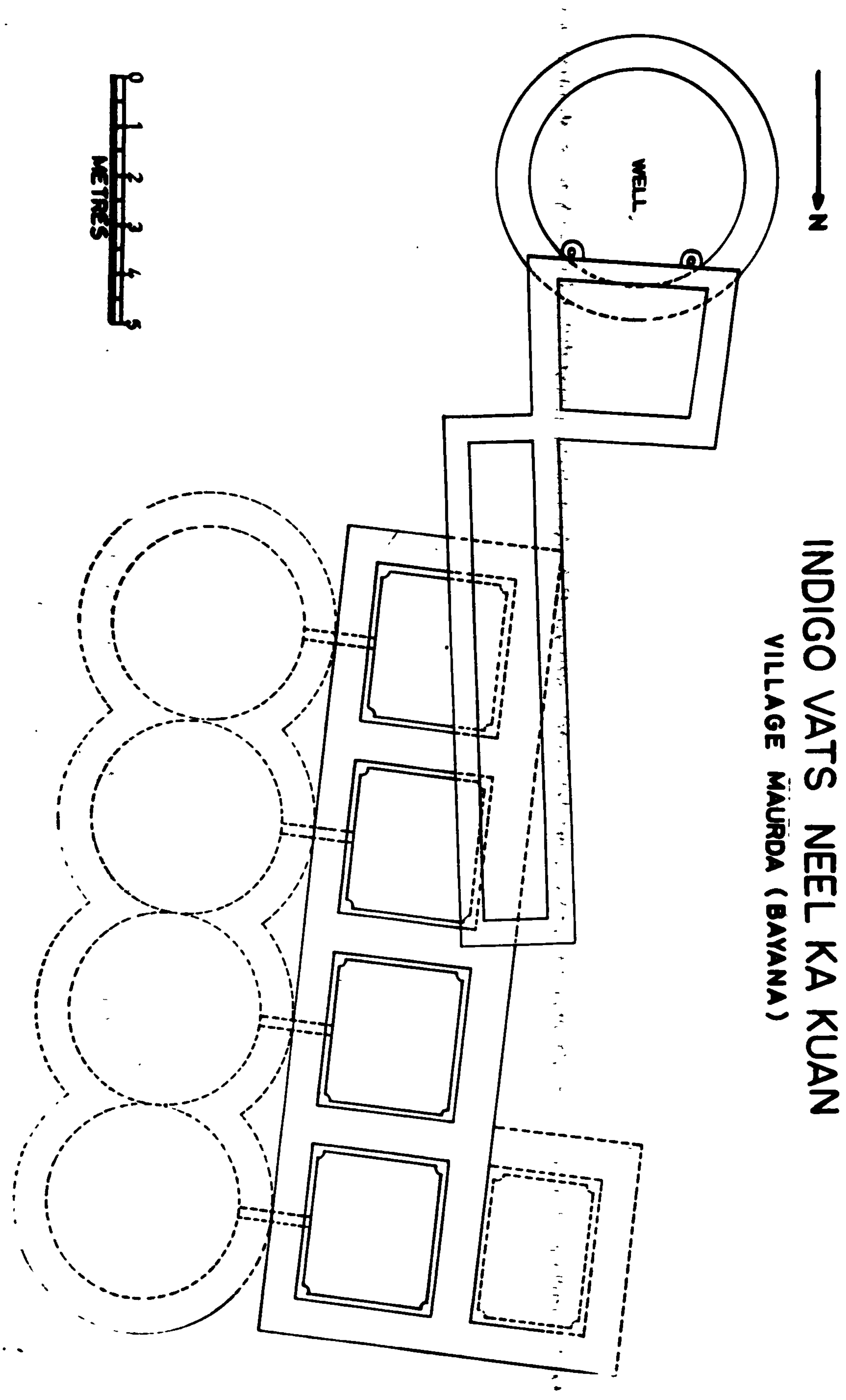
plan 47

INDIGO VATS MADHI KA KUAN

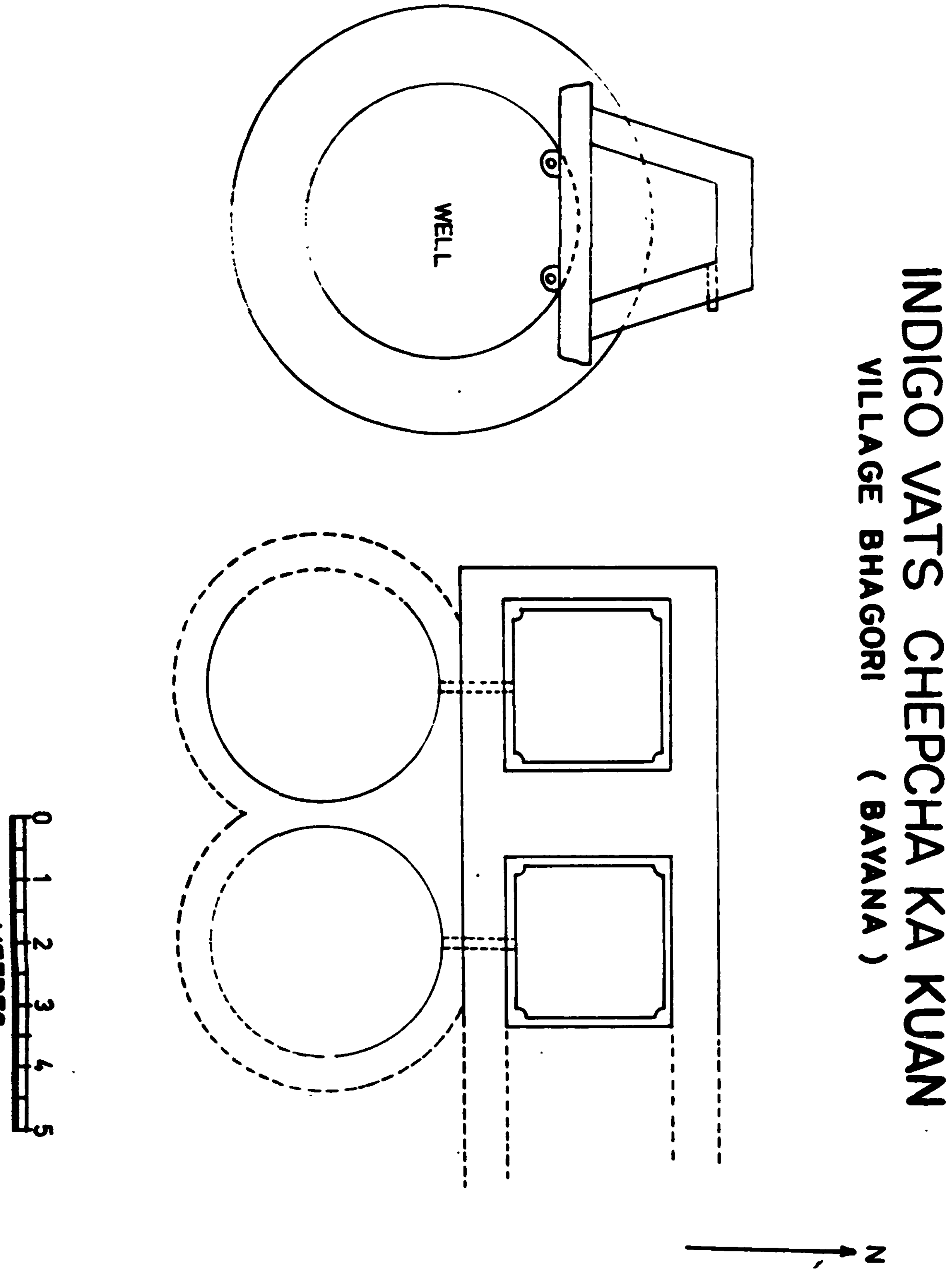
VILLAGE SIKANDRA (BAYANA)



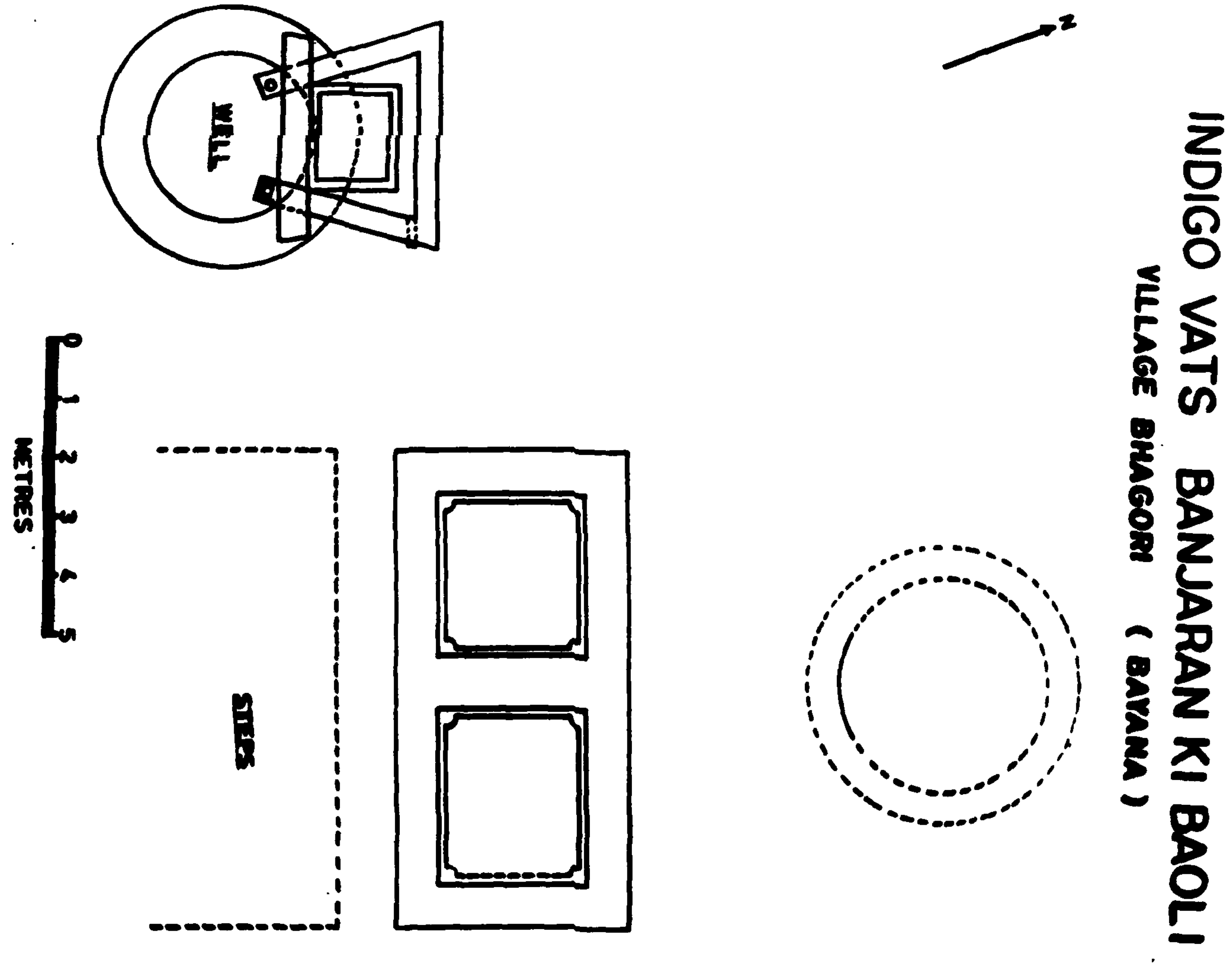
plan 48


INDIGO VATS NEEL KA KUAN
VILLAGE MAURDA (BAYANA)
WELL
N
METRES
0
1
2
3
4
5

plan 49


INDIGO VATS CHEPCHA KA KUAN
VILLAGE BHAGORI (BAYANA)
WELL
0 1 2 3 4 5
METRES
N

plan 50


INDIGO VATS BANJARAN KI BAOLI
VILLAGE BHAGORI (BAYANA)
N
WELL
STEPS
0 1 2 3 4 5
METRES

XII

18) SHERSHAHI BRIDGE[1]:

During medieval period we hear of construction of large number of bridges mainly to facilitate the volume of internal trade. One such bridge is said to have been constructed by Sher Shah at Bayana.

This is located to the east of Sultankot on the river Gambhir. This pre-modern bridge had flushed away in the flood of 1972, with other important monuments.[2] After devastation the present bridge was constructed by P.W.D. but local people still remember the old bridge and perfer to call it Sher Shahi Bridge.

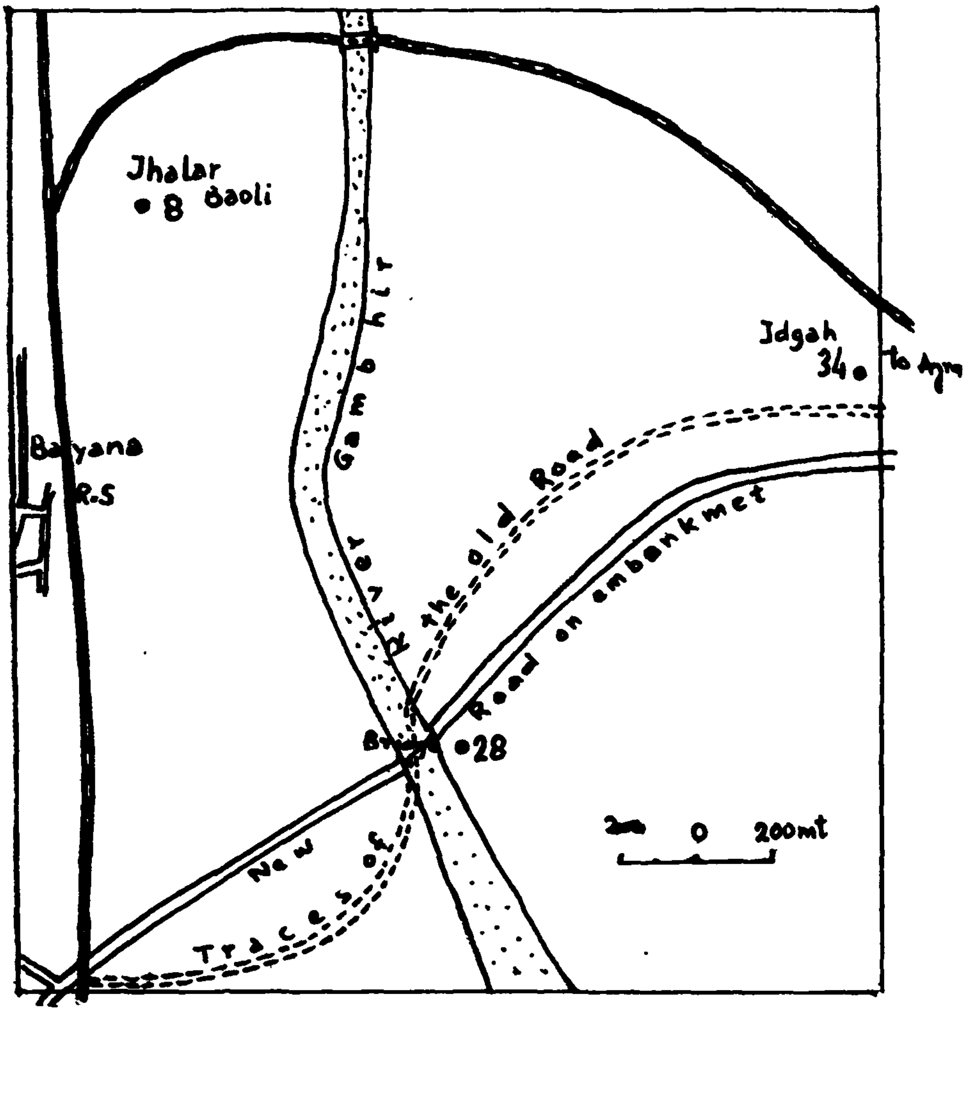
Prior to 1972 the road ran near the Idgah at Brahmbad which joins the right bank of river Gambhir (see traces of old road plans)[1]. There are still traces of old road on the other bank of the river, located in the flood affected area. These traces continues till the railway crossing on Bayana Rupbas road.

---

1. See plan 51, plate XLVII.
2. Monuments of the site of Qila, and upper layer of the road.

Sher Shahi Bridge

plan 51





a. Sikandra: bird's eye view



b. Boundry wall



Sikandra : gate in boundry wall



a. Usha <u>Masjid</u>:
entrance of
northern structure



b. Pillar



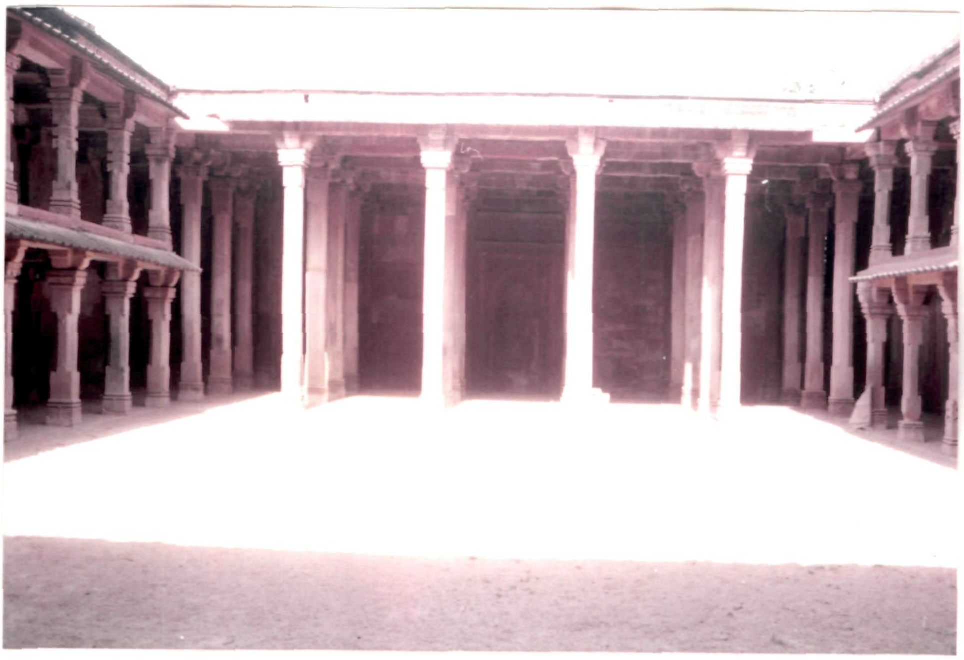
a. Usha <u>Masjid</u> : exterior of entrance of southern structure



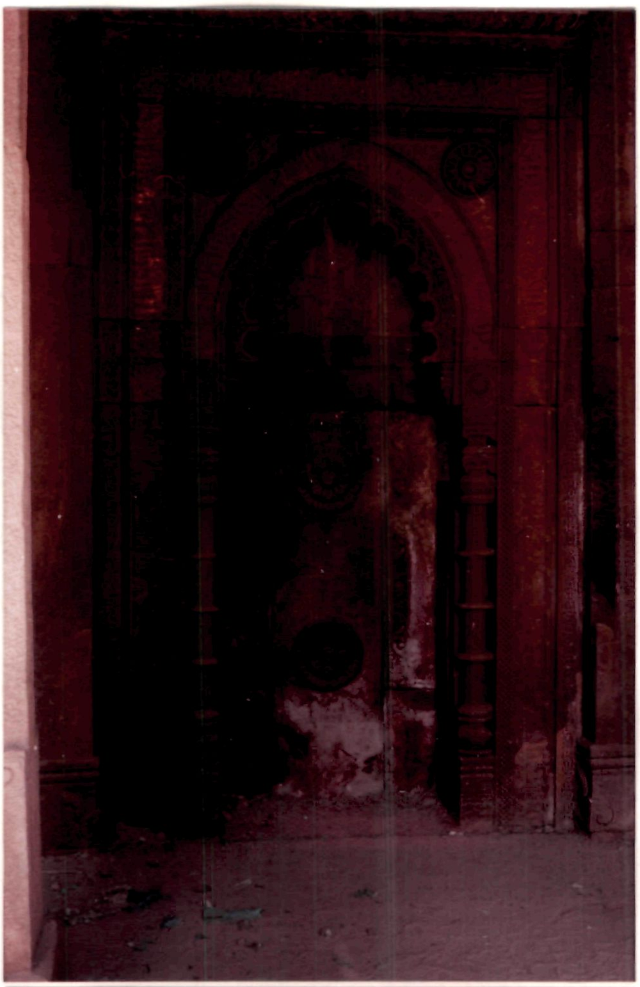
b. Interior of entrance



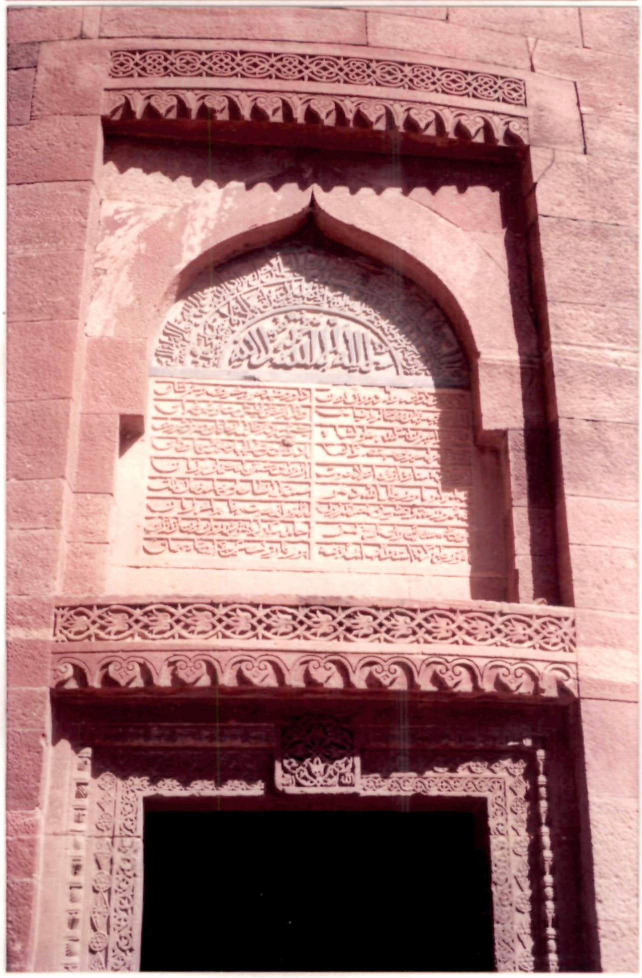
a. Usha Masjid : southern liwan of southern structure



b. western liwan



a. Reces in western liwan



b. Mazina near Usha Masjid



a. Idgah



b. Idgah : back of western wall



a. Taleti Mosque



b. western liwan



a. Mosque in Vijaymandirgarh



b. Mazina in Vijaymandirgarh



a. Masjid at Sikandra Township



b. front view



c. squinch



a. Lodi <u>Masjid</u>



b. back view



c. inscription



a. Idgah



b. western liwan & entrance



c. details of entrance



a. Talaqni Masjid



a. Idgah



b. entrance



c. western liwan



a.



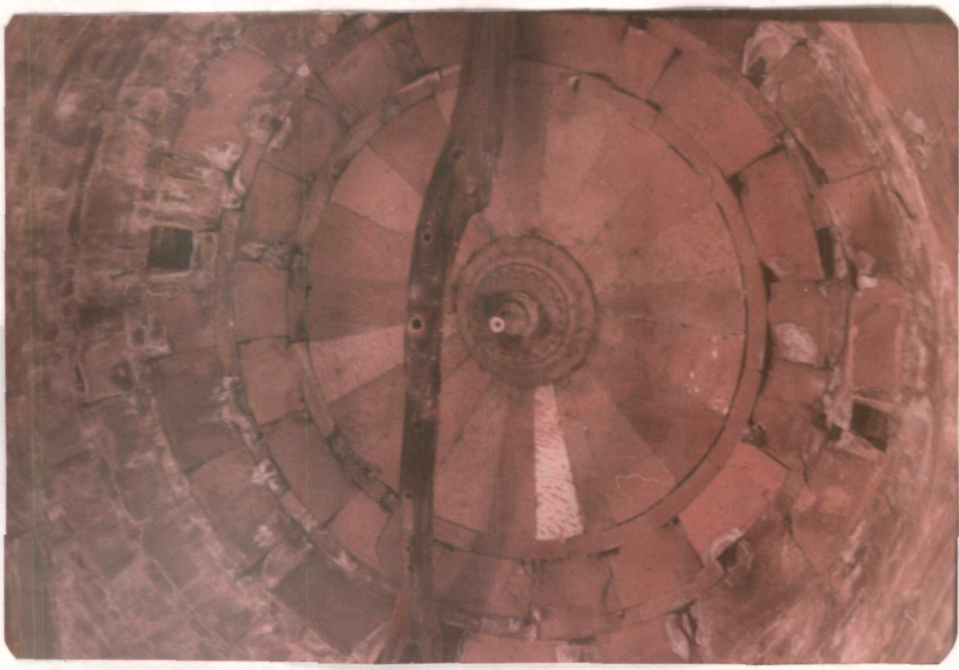
b. Ohd Khan's tomb



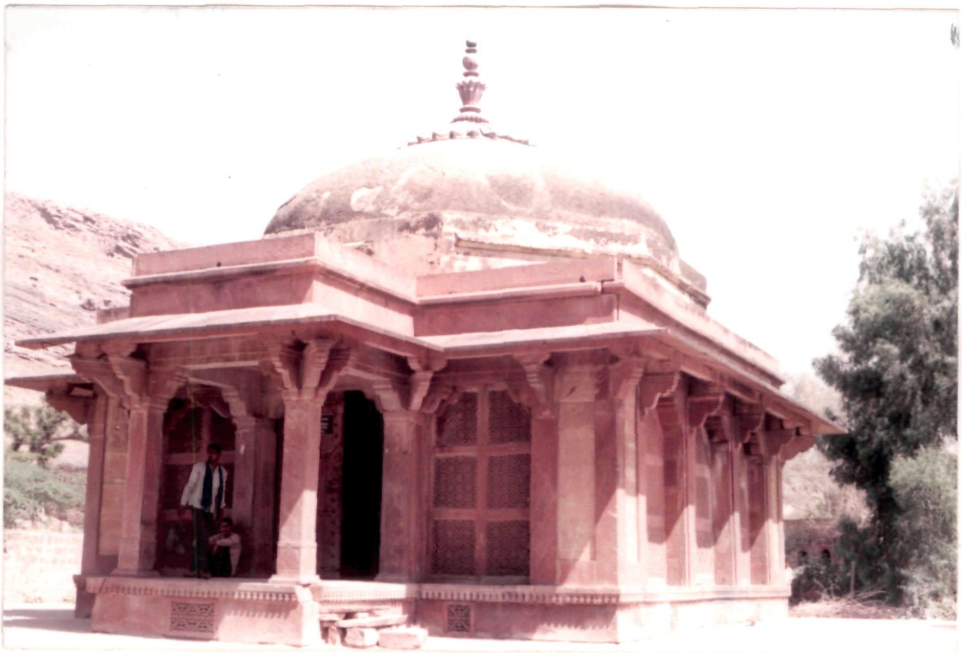
a. Kale Khan ka Maqbara



b. squinch



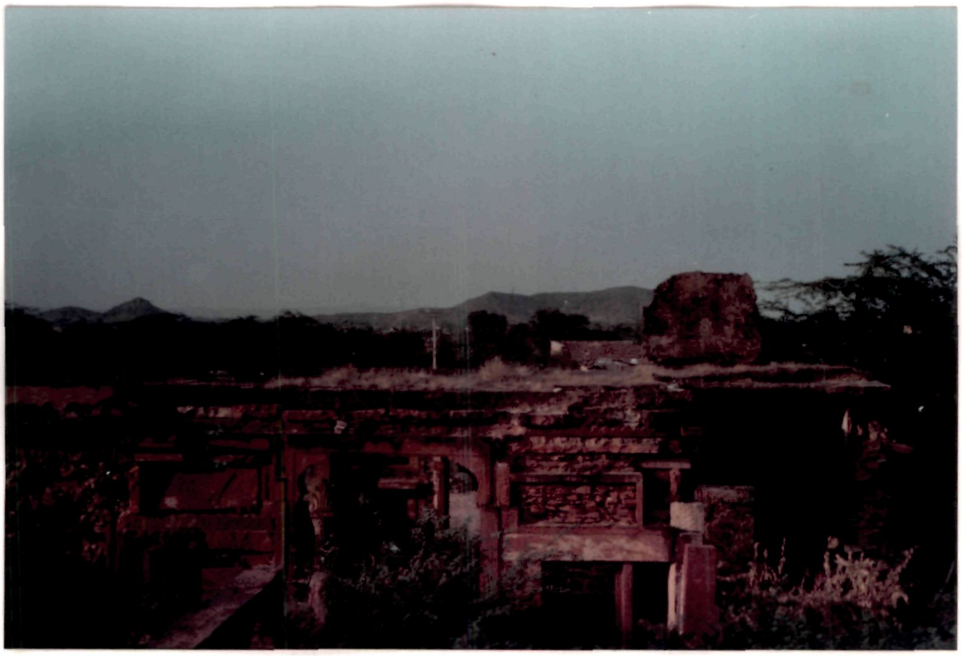
c. interior of dome



Jijhri



a



b



c. Lal Mahal



a



b Lal Mahal



a. Bird's eye view of residance in Vijaymandirgarh



b Entrance of residance



a. Roof of entrance of residance



b. Southern chamber of residance



a. Stairs & western chamber of residance



b. Chhatri



a. Middle chamber of residance



b. Northern chamber of residance



a. Bird's eye view of monument no. 66,67&68



b. Water tank in monument no. 68



c. Toilet



Pavilion near Sikandra gate



a. Pavilion



b. interior of dome



a. inscription on a pillar of cupola



b. Baradari & Cupola



a. Barrack no 1



b. Barrack no 2



a. Gateway



b. details of Gateway



a. Sher Darwaza



b. Jahangiri Gate



a. Gateway no 50



b. Gateway no 51



a. Gateway no 52



b. Gateway no 53



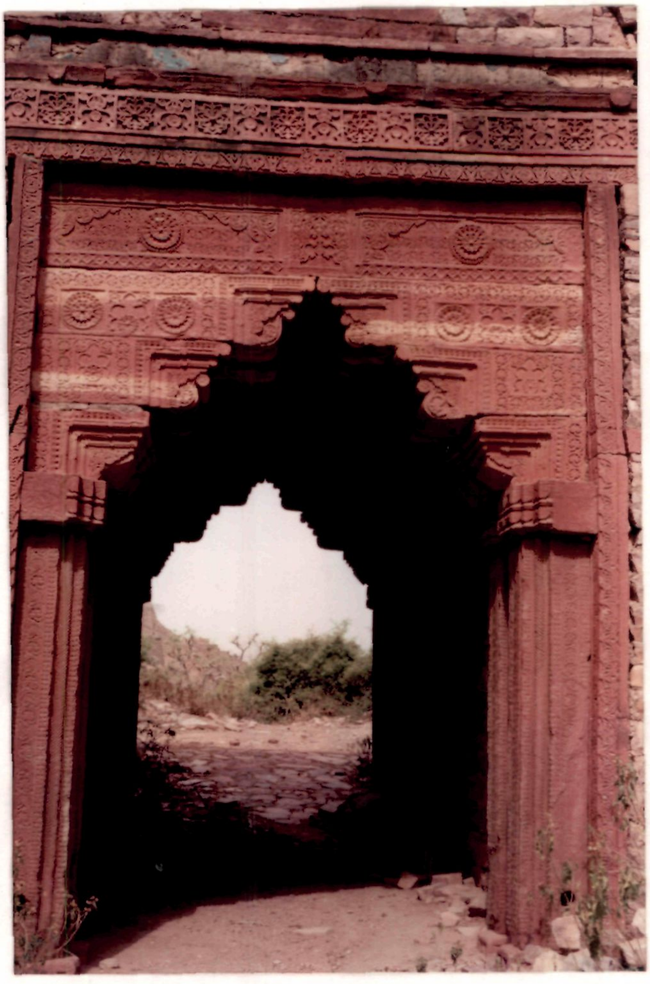
a. Gateway no 54



b. Gateway no 57



a. Taleti Darwaza (Gateway no 58)



b. Gateway no 59



Gateway no 60



a. Gateway no 61



b. nitch



a. Pillared barrack outside Gateway no 62



b. Pillar



a. Ghat of Dam's embankment



b. right flank of Dam



a.



b.



c. left flank of Dam



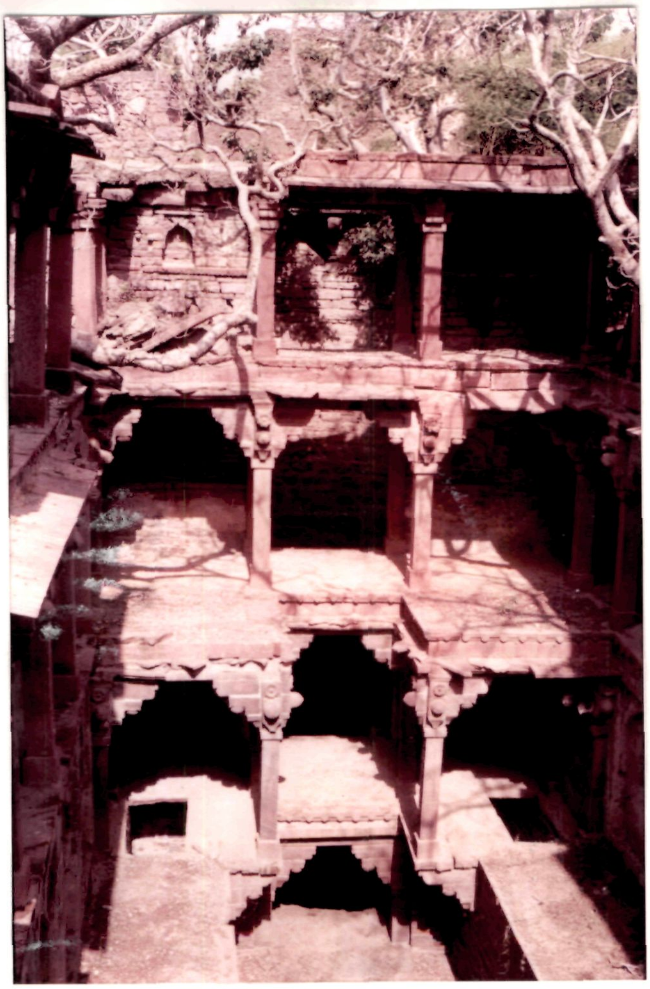
Bird's eye view of Orav Baoli



a. Orav <u>Baoli</u>: central part



b. Orav <u>Baoli</u>: steps



a. Orav Baoli : details of storeies



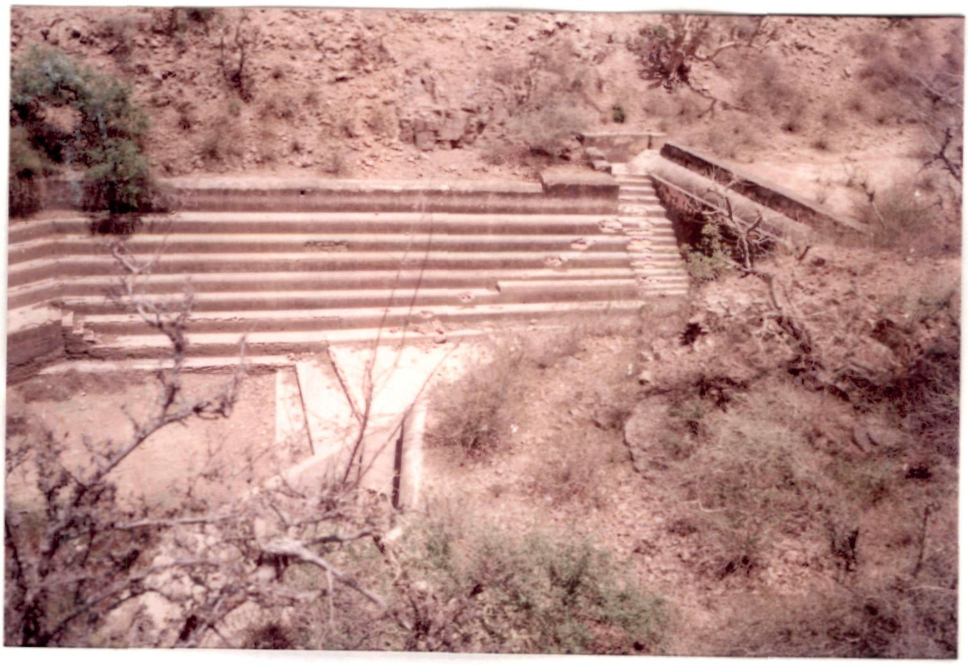
b. Orav Baoli : northern wing



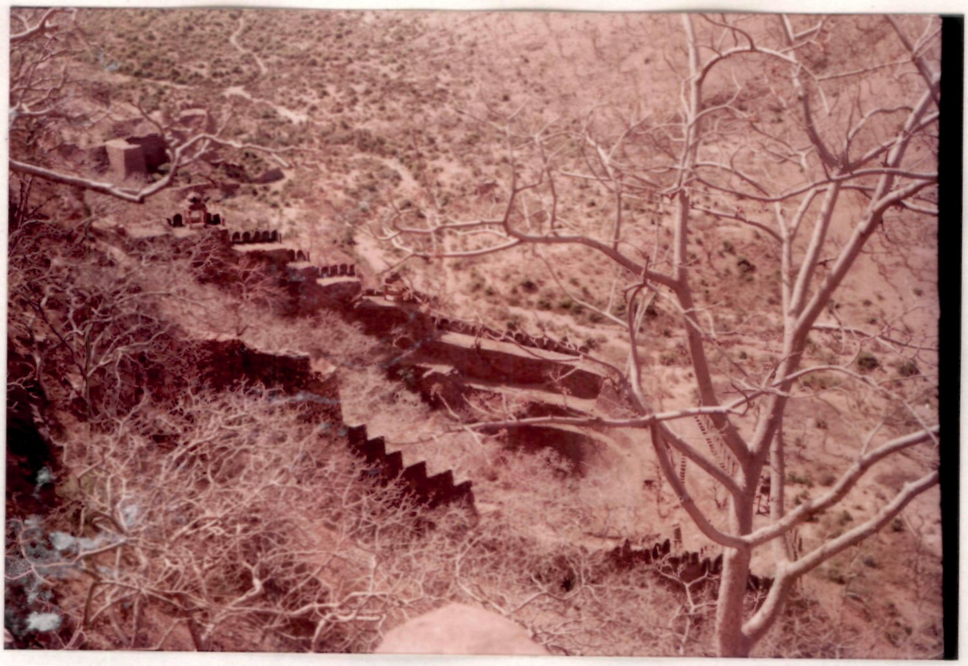
Baoli



a. Kunda



b. details of Kunda



a.



b. Chakau Baoli



Baoli



a. Old road leading to present Bridge, running between Idgah and embankment of present road



b. Traces of old road from other end of present Bridge to Bayana

CHAPTER-V

GROWTH OF THE BAYANA TOWNSHIP

This chapter deals with the growth of Bayana township from Sultanate down to Mughal period. The information gathered here is mainly based on literary as well as archaeological material lying scattered in and around town of Bayana. For readers convenience the growth of the town chronologically has been studied into three parts: (i) upto 1400 AD (ii) from 1401-1526 AD and (iii) from 1527 to 1700 AD.

I

Prior to muslim conquest we do not know much about Bayana township. From archeological and other evidence we gather that Bayana during Sultanate period acquired great reputation and became centre for political, social activities and Islamic learning.

All the monuments which have survived from Sultanate period are located either in the Sultankot[1], presently

1. See chapter IV, part I.

known as Bhitri Muhalla of tehsil Bayana or in the plain that extends from Sultankot to north wards upto the village Murki[1]. Actually Bhitri Muhalla is located on slopes of the hill and the whole complex seems to be well fortified with an enclosing out wall which had three gates: a big gate towards south[2]: Jahangiri gate[3] towards north and Chhota darwaza[4] in the east. There were two adjoining mosques of which one[5] was constructed at the time when Sultankot complex itself was built and the other[6] erected in 1320 AD. Adjoining to Sultankot, Alexender Cunningham while surveying the area in 1882-83, also found a graveyard where the tomb of Abubakar Kandhri was seen. There was an Idgah[7] towards the north. The Jhalar baoli[8] was located towards north-east of Bayana. It was constructed by Malik Kafur Sultani in 1320 AD.[9] Its

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1. See Appended Map C.
2. See Chapter IV, part VII, monument no.4.
3. ibid, monument no.38.
4. ibid, monument no.3.
5. ibid, part II, monument no.5 (northern structure).
6. ibid, (southern structure).
7. ibid , part II, monument no.10.
8. ibid, part VIII, monument no.8.
9. Appendix (B) inscription no.5.

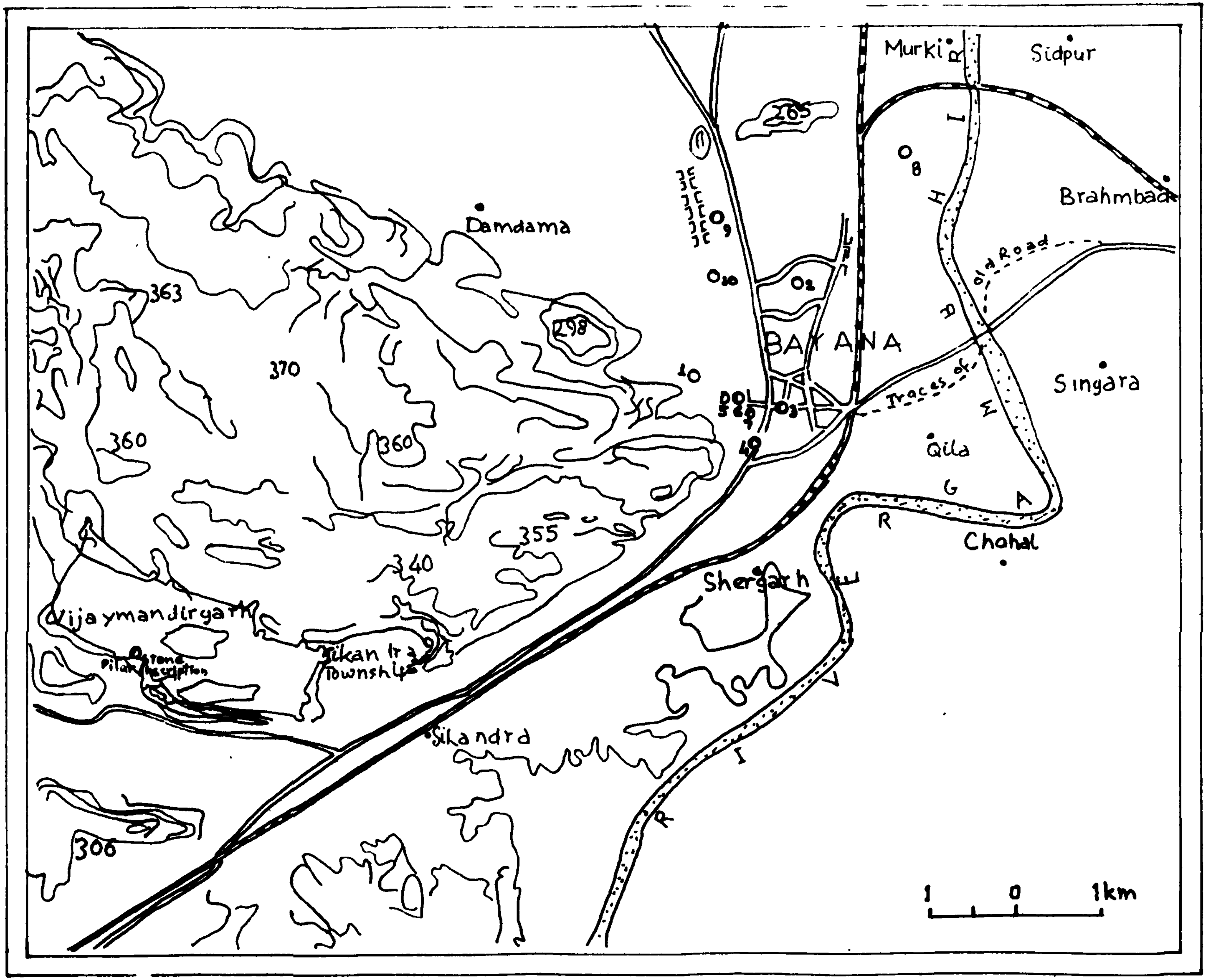
location in the main slope shows that the water work was built for storing flood water, flowing towards the river Gambhir, to be used for irrigation. They also built an embankment[1] (band) to the north of Bayana. It was built during the Tughlaq period. The presence of Jhalar baoli and the embankment (band), suggests that during the fourteenth century, the settlement at Bayana was growing around Sultankot and thence the locality further extend towards north where there was a greater possibility of regular water availability. The existence of a number of wells and a ruined baoli[2] in the area between the band and Damdama village is a clear indication of effective use of water resources for promoting farming and horticulture in the immediate vicinity of Sultankot.

The available evidence suggest that upto the end of fourteenth century, the township of Bayana developed in and around the neighbourhood of sultankot.

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1. See chapter IV, part VIII, monument no.9.
2. See Mutam Khan's Baoli in the Corpus Inscriptionam Iranicuram, p.28.

Map(C) Bayana Township Down to 1400 A.D.



II

The location of buildings which have survived, indicates that the Bayana township developed in the south-western direction.[1] This is borne by the extension of remains of buildings of the period from Sultankot to present village Sikandra, the Sikandra township[2] and thence to large complex of Vijaymandirgarh[3]. From the fact that the earliest remains of <u>Sultanate</u> period, found inside the Vijaymandirgarh belong to Ohdi reign (1400-1491 AD), one may infer that after Ghorian conquest (in 1196 AD) it was abandoned and it remained so till the beginning of 15th century.

It appears that when Ohd Khan established himself as an independent ruler and founded a new ruling family. Ohdi's headquarters was possibly located in the Vijaymandirgarh. This is revealed by an inscription found on the <u>mazina/minar</u>[4] built near a mosque[5] within Vijaymandirgarh complex by Daud Khan[6].

A grave-yard, which is commonly called <u>mirana</u> is located in the north-eastern part of Sultankot in

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1. See the appended Map (D).
2. See chapter IV, part I.
3. See appended plan of the Vijaymandirgarh.
4. See Chapter IV, part II, monument no.14.
5. <u>ibid</u>.
6. See Appendix (B) inscription no.7.

Bayana. Ruins of the tomb of Ohd Khan[1] are still surviving with an inscription. From the inscription, it appears that it was put up some time after the death of Ohd Khan in 1421 AD.[2]

Remains of an old building complex[3], probably belonging to Ohdi period (1400-1491 AD), are still surviving in the campus of the Govt. Senior Secondary School, located in Sultankot. Only a few words of an inscription, on the wall of the structure, at present are decipherable[4] and the information they convey is that it was a sarai built during Ohdi period.

The earliest Ohdi structure is a mosque[5] surviving with an inscription in the Vijaymandirgarh. This inscription ascribes the building to Ohd Khan, ruler of Bayana, who built it in 1414 AD. Other Ohdi structure in the Vijaymandirgarh complex is mosque[6] co-existing with mazina/minar[7] and contains another inscription. It was built in

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1. See Chapter IV, Part IV, monument no.13.
2. See Appendix (B) inscription no.6.
3. See Chapter IV, Part IX Monument no.12, & Appendix (B) inscription No.9
4. See appendix (B) inscription no.9.
5. See chapter IV, part II, monument no.11.
6. ibid, monument no.69.
7. ibid, monument no.14.

1447 AD during the reign of Daud Khan, the grand son of Ohd Khan. In the second half of the Ohdi period, the rulers seems to have shifted to the Vijaymandirgarh. This is borne by the presence of the building of the period inside the Vijaymandirgarh. Probably the shifting was caused by prevailing insecurity in the Bayana tract when Sultankot was not considered fully protected.

The most important development at Bayana during the last decade of the fifteenth century, was the extension of the fortification of the Vijaymandirgarh sometime after 1491-92 AD by Sikandar Lodi. He is credited to have founded new fortified settlement-Sikandra township.[1] The reason for the extension of Vijaymandirgarh towards the south and also in the establishment of Sikandra township was possibly to ensure the sufficient water supply to the fortified place. A sarai[2] and an Idgah[3] located at a distance of about ½ km to the east of the Sikandra township, were possibly built about the same time. A few rooms surviving till date out of ruins reveal that at the site of present Sikandra village earlier there was a big sarai. It may be presumed

1. See chapter IV, part I.
2. ibid, part X, monument no.18.
3. ibid, part II, monumnent no.25.

that this Sarai, originally, was an annexe of Sikandra township, fell in disuse with the decline of the township. This part of the site including few rooms of the sarai were later on occupied by the Gujars.[1] It was, perhaps, in this manner that the name Sikandra was eventually adopted to this predominantly Gujar village that survives infact till date. Another ruined mosque[2] in the part of the village Sikandra was originally built as an Idgah[3] of the township. It's identification as Idgah is suggested by the close resemblance of its ground plan with that of the Idgah[4] of Brahmbad built during the Mughal period. One can infer that this Idgah was built on the model of Idgah of Lodi period. The blurred inscription found on the door jamb of mosque[5], is no longer readable but according to Iranian scholar Mihirdad Shokoohi, who

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1. Early Travels in India, p.152.
2&3. See Chapter IV, part II, monument no.25.
4. Compare plan 9 & plan 11.
5. See chapter IV, part II, monument no.24.

has taken impression of this inscription in early 80's, his reading suggests that it belongs to Nizam Khan[1], the hakim of Bayana during the reign of Ibrahim Shah Lodi (1517-26 AD).

Another set of interesting ruins near Sikandra village are two gateways[2] located in the east and west of the village.

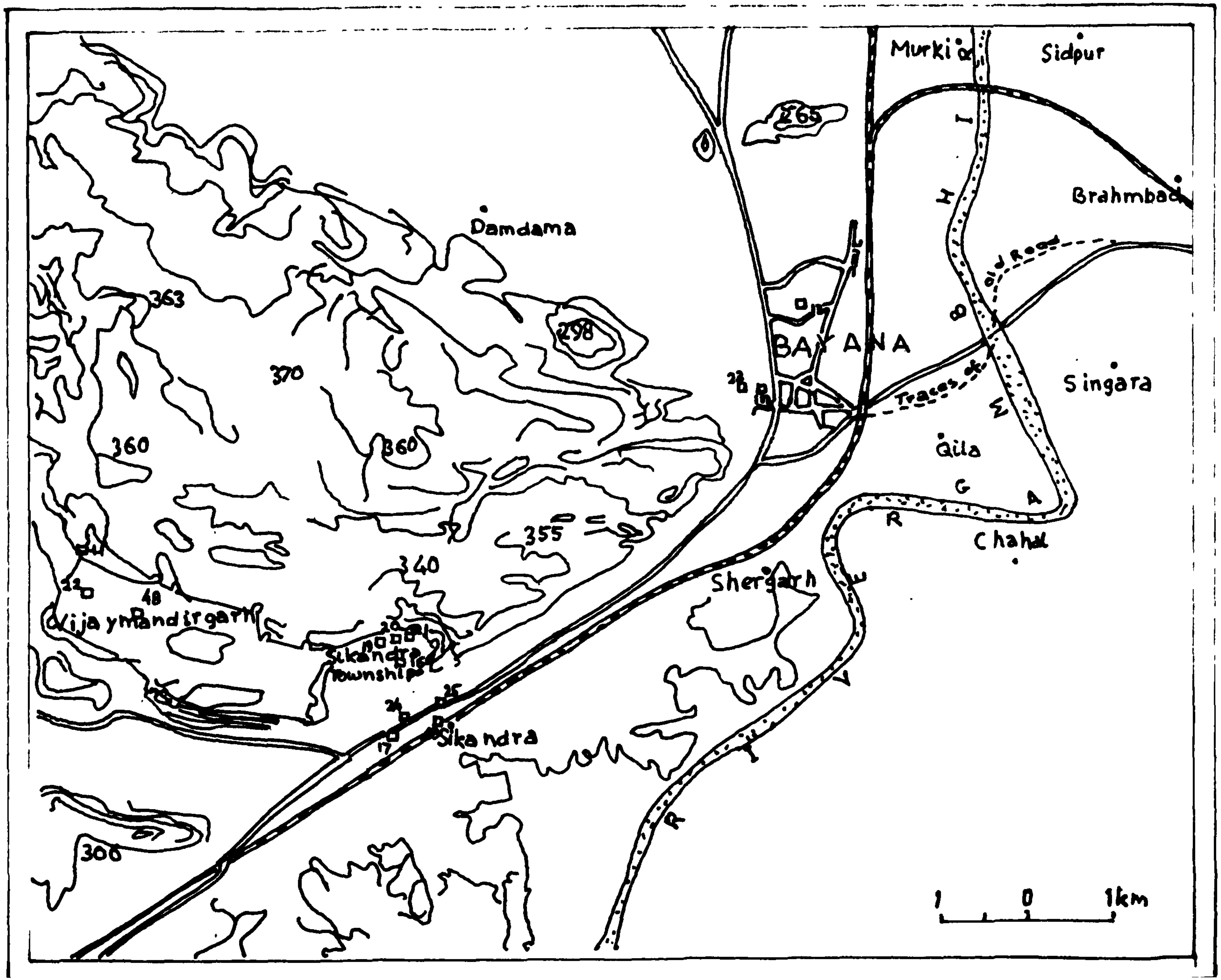
A baoli[3], near Taleti darwaza[4] has a bilingual inscription- Sanskrit and Persian.[5] This testifies the baoli being built by Khan Khanan Farmauli in 1497 AD in the Vijaymandirgarh. Adjacent to this, there is a twelve pillared ruined tomb of Khan Khanan, probably, built by his successor some time after his death 1501 AD. A mazina /minar 6 locally known as Ukha minar, situated in Sultankot, has an inscription which ascribes this building to Ibrahim Shah Lodi's period in 1520 AD.

It may thus be noticed that after 1400 AD upto the end of Lodi period (1526 AD), the township of Bayana seems to have expanded towards the south-west. First as a consequence of the shifting of headquarters to the Vijaymandirgarh by Ohdi's and subsequently, during the Lodi period.

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1. Appendix, (B), Inscription no.11.
2. See Chapter IV, part-VIII, monument no.17.
3. ibid part VIII, monument no.22
4. ibid , part VIII, monument no.52.
5. See Appendix (B) Inscription no.8.
6. See chapter IV, part II, monument no.23.

Map(D) Bayana Township 1401 to 1526



The extension of the fort beyond the original confines of Vijaymandirgarh where the early Ohdi buildings are located is an important point. It should be mentioned in some detail at the place where the re-occupation of the fort in the fifteenth century is mentioned. Possibly the extension began by Ohdis and continued by Lodis. The location of the pavilion[1] built by one of the Humayun's nobles in the eastern part of the Vijaymandirgarh is the indication that when Mughals occupied the fot in 1526-27 AD, they were using the residential space in Sikandra township.

III

Archaeological remains of the Mughal period (1526-27-1700 AD) suggest that the further extension of urban settlement of Bayana was generally shifting to the east of Bayana town including Sikandara and Vijayamandirgarh.

Inspite of decline in the administrative status of Bayana, it continued to be an important centre for indigo manufacturing, marketing and commerce. It also retained its Islamic learning and cultural activities throughout the 17th century.

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1. *ibid*, part VI, monument no.27.

During the Sur regime, 1540-55 AD, Bayana had emerged as an important centre of military activism of Mahadavi's under the leadership of Shaikh Abdullah Niazi.[1] Shaikh Sadullah, the great grammarian, is reported to have lived at his Khitta at Bayana during Akbar's reign.[2] He is credited to have constructed a Khanqah or hospice with a baoli.[3] Remains of the Khanqah and baoli are still traceble in the south-east of Sultankot most probably outside fortification wall. An inscription on this structure states that, "he (Shaikh Sadullah) died in 1581-82 AD and buried in the Khanqah" which he built.[4] While proceeding to Fatehpur Sikri, Qazi Shirezi, an Iranian poet, is also reported to have stayed at Bayana for sometime.[5] He speaks of the lively cultural life at the township down to the end of ~~the sixteenth~~ century.

Besides this, Bayana also continued to be known for its mangoes, hina and oranges, agro products indigo and white sugar.[6] There is some basis for assuming that in the seventeenth century the extension of indigo production would have contributed to reviving the urban

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1. Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh, Vol.III,p.85.
2. Ain, Vol. II, p.167; Muntakhab-ul Tawaikh,Vol.III, p.108.
3. See Chapter III, part III & VIII, monument no.31.
4. See Appendix (B), inscription no.12.
5. Muntakhab-ul Tawarikh, Vol.III.
6. Ain, Vol.II, pp.84,85; Jhangir's India, p.49.

economy of Bayana to a certain extent, it however failed to add to upgrading the administrative status of Bayana.

The archaeological monuments of the period confirm that Bayana township continued to attract the attention of rulers down to Jahangir's time. But absence of any Mughal building at Sultankot (Bhitri Muhalla), with the exception of Lal Mahal[1] a sarai[2] raised after Jahangir's reign reinforce the impression that township of Bayana after Jahangir lost all significance as an important administrative headquarters.

The remains of Babur and Humayun, 1526-27- 40 AD, are found inside the Vijaymandirgarh, these are:

a) Babur's inscription on Taleti gate[3],

b) a pavilion[4] built by one of Humayaun's noble near the Sikandra gate of the Vijaymandirgarh, and

c) the tomb of Shaikh Phool[5], a well known sufi of Shattari order built possibly in the early years of Akbar's reign, which is also located near the Sikandra gate.

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1. See Chapter IV, part V, monument no.41.
2. ibid, part X.
3. Ibid, part VII, monument no.52.
4. Ibid, part VII, monument no.27.
5. "New Light on the History of Early Thousand Monuments of Bayana".

The only monument located to the north of Sultankot ascribed to Babur by the oral tradition is Talakni *masjid*.[1]

The location of a new *Idgah*[2] during Akbar reign, and *baoli*[3] and also huge complex around *baoli* built by Jahangir's mother, Maryam Zamani in the 7th regnal year of Jahangir (1612 -13 AD), indicates further extension of the town population towards eastern side. William Finch (1610 AD), De laet (1625-31 AD) and Peter Mundi (1633 AD) refer to the complex around Maryam Zamani's baoli as a palace surrounded by an "excellently managed" garden.[4] This eastward expansion of the settlement may be traced back to Sher Shah who built bridge[5] over the river Gambhir to provide an easy access to Bayana from eastern side. It suggests that by the middle of the sixteenth century, Bayana's suburban settlement had possibly spilled over up to east of Gambhir river and upto village Brahmbad. This expansion of Bayana

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1. See Chapter IV, part, II, monument no.26.
2. *ibid*, part, II, monument no.34.
3. *ibid*, Part VIII, monument no.39
4. *Early Travels in India*, p.152; *De Imperio Magni Mogolis*, p. 45;

5. See chapter IV, part XII.

it seems practically came to an end by mid seventeenth century. So called Lal Mahal located in Sultankot, series of shops in between the Chhota Darwaza and Sher Darwaza and sarai are the archaeological remains of some significance dating back to the second half of the seventeenth century. The use of multifoliated arches in the Lal Mahal, shops and sarai could be ascribed to Shahjahan's reign or slightly to a later date. If these structures are assumed to have been raised during Shahjahan's reign its presence should not disturb the general impression that by the middle of the seventeenth century urban expansion at Bayana had exhausted its possibilities.

The sudden expansion of indigo production in the seventeenth century is also supported by the remains of Indigo vats [2] in Bayana tract. Travellers' account of the early seventeenth century however, on the other hand give the impression that the bazar and sarais in Bayana became ruined and some of them had been occupied by local people for residence.[3]

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1. ibid part IX, monument no.40.
2. ibid part XII.
3. Early Travels in India, p.151; De Imperio Magni Mogolis , p. 45.

Three fortified guarding houses[1] outside the Bayana township towards the north-west, south and south-east of sultankot namely Damdama, Shergarh and Qila were possibly established during the sixteenth century. This conjuncture is partly strengthened by William Finch and De Laet's description of the site who have seen ruins of palace and other buildings around Damdama fortified guard house.[2]

Decline of Bayana during the second half of the seventeenth century may be ascribed to the following factors:

a) After the subjugation of Mewat and Rajputana by the Mughals, strategic importance of the Bayana tract diminished considerably.

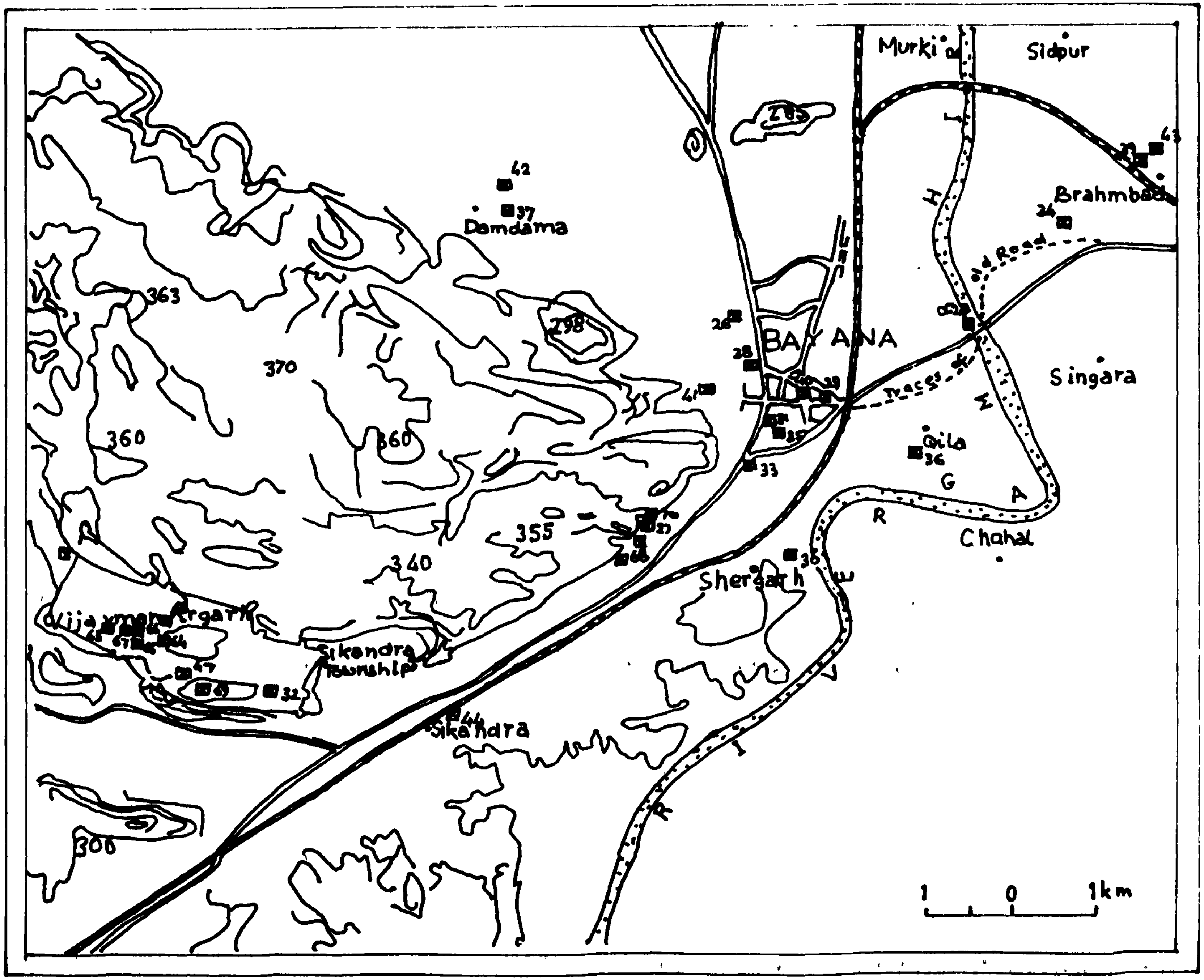
b) Towards the close of 17th century the growing Maratha menace in the province of Gujarat in general and their attack on Surat in particular affected the Bayana indigo trade passing through the western trade route. And,

d) Indigo particularly manufactured at Bayana began to lose ground by 1650 A.D. By the turn of 18th century it had lost the foreign market.[3]

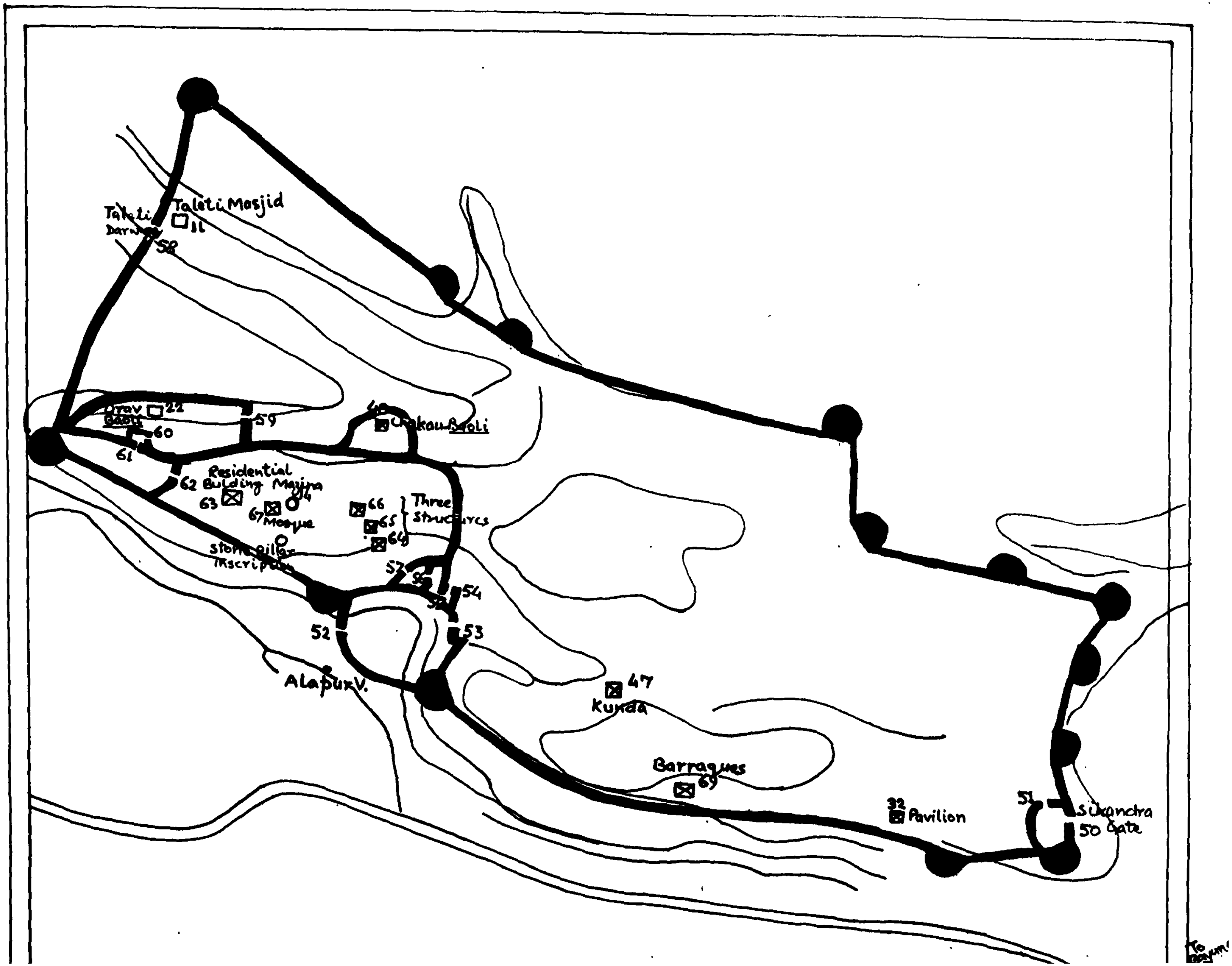
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1. See Chapter IV, part.I.
2. Early Travels in India, p.151; De Imperio Magni Mogolis, pp.44-46.
3. According to Irfan Habib, this was because of the influx of indigo from Babados and West Indies besides the Dutch attempt to cultivate indigo at Jawa, see the Agrarian System of Mughal India, p.86; Ishrat Alam, However, points

Map(E) Bayana Township 1526-27 to 1700



Map(F) Vijaymandirgarh



CHAPTER- VI

CONCLUSION

Bayana with its old name Sripatha was apparently in existence when the Usha Temple was constructed by Mahipaladeva in 950 AD in "the market place". Archaeological remains of various nature are surviving in and around Bayana and remains of agro-industry, the indigo vats are found in each village of the Bayana is situated on a narrow stretch of alluvial plain in between the extension of hill, rising upto 365 m above the sea level of the Aravalli range and the river Gambhir. During the period of political instability which followed the decline of the Gupta Empire and upto the arrival of Ghorides, the town of Bayana did not lose importance as trading centre and militarily a strategic point on north-eastern border of Chauhans. Subsequently the Sultans of Delhi also for political and military reasons wanted Bayana, a strong part on eastern Rajasthan. The fact remains that each of the Sultanate dynasties wished to retain Bayana at whatever cost. It was so, one may argue, that occupation of Bayana with strong contingent not only could undo any attack from Gujarat-Malwa region but also the holder at Bayana could have offensive attitude.

To control the Delhi region, Prithviraja III, the Chauhan king of Ajmer, had first occupied the Bayana region. Ghorides deafeated Prithviraja III in the second battle of Tarain (1192 AD). Finally in 1196 AD Ghorides annexed the territory of Ajmer-Bayana removing from there surviving members of Chauhan family.

In the Tabaqat-i Nasiri Sripatha is refered as Bayana. Minhaj mentions that the territory of Bayana is being controlled in 1196 AD by Shahbuddin Ghori's officer, Malik Bahauddin Tughril, who established a new fort at Bayana and named it Sultankot. Most probably Sultankot encompassed the centre of the pre-Ghorian township of Sripatha. The Bayana tract seems to have the iqta of Malik Bahauddin Tughril in 1196 AD. During Iltutmish's reign (1210-36 AD), there was a brief revival of Rajput power at Bayana. It seems like other strongholds, Bayana was also recaptured by Chauhans (1210-27 AD). But having tackled the military problems in the west and Bengal, Iltutmish succeeded in re-establishing his control over Bayana.

The Bayana tract seems to have remained under the control of the Delhi Sultans down to the rise of Khaljis (1290 AD). During Allauddin Khalji's reign this tract was iqta headquarters of his well known noble Ulugh Khan. Our evidence further suggests that the Bayana tract was continuously under the control of Delhi Sultanate throughout the 14th century.

At the time of Timur's invasion Shams Khan Ohdi was the hakim of Bayana Tract. With the decline of Tughlaqs, Shams Khan Ohdi proclaimed himself the independent ruler of Bayana. Members of Ohdi family ruled over Bayana till 1491-92 AD. During the nine decades of Ohdi rule over Bayana, successive attempt of Sultans of Delhi to subjugate Bayana was not successful. In 1491 AD, Sikandar Lodi made a settlement with Ohdi Sultan to hand over Bayana region in return of three paraganas - Jalesar, Chandwar and Marhara. But this settlement fell through as the Ohdi Sultan eventually refused to surrender Bayana to the Lodis. In 1491 - 92 AD, Sultan Sikandar Lodi marched against Bayana and after capturing the Bayana tract it was conferred by him on Khan Khanan Farmauli. It is very interesting that after Bayana was annexed to Lodi Empire in 1491-92 AD it came to be mentioned in the

contemporary records as a Sarkar headquarters. It was apparently sometime after Bayana's annexation to the Lodi Empire and foundation of Sarkar Agra (1505-06 AD), Sikandar Lodi founded a fortified township just below the eastern stretch of the rampart of the Vijaymandirgarh in the South-west of Bayana.

During the last years of sultan Sikandar Lodi (1517 AD), hakim of Bayana was Nizam Khan. At the time of Babur's advance in north-eastern Rajputana (1526-27 AD), Nizam Khan was still the hakim of Bayana.

After Babur's victory in the battle of Khanwa, Ishak Aga was appointed as the Shiqdar of Bayana. In 1534 AD, the Afghan Chief Tatar Khan in collaboration with Bahadur Shah of Gujarat attacked and caputured Bayana. A Mughal army commanded by Mirza Askari, however, succeeded in putting down the disturbance created by Tatar Khan and reoccupied the Bayana tract.

In 1540 AD Mughal rule was overthrown by Sher Shah Suri. Although for Sher Shah's reign, name of any hakim is not known but copper coins in the name of Sher Shah minted at Bayana have survived. On Islam Shah's accession Adil Khan held Bayana. It was during Islam Shah's reign that silver coins were also minted at Bayana

meaning that Bayana mint was upgraded . After Humayun defeated Sikandar Khan Suri in 1555 AD, he appointed Haidar Muhammad Akta Begi as the hakim of Bayana. During early years of Akbar's reign down to 1560 AD, the fort of Bayana was used as high security prison. Till 1567-68 AD Bayana was held by Haji Muhammad Khan as his assignment. In that year it was assigned to Asaf Khan. Again in 1574-75 AD, hakim of Bayana was Abdullah Khan Jokan. It seems, during the intervening period, Bayana lost its status as a Sarkar headquarters. In the Ain, Bayana is mentioned as a pargana of Sarkar Agra. Most probably sometime before 1595 AD Sarkar Bayana merged into newly created Sarkar Agra.

One does not come across the name of important noble as a hakim of Bayana after 1574-75 AD. This indicates gradual downgrading of Bayana as a military and administrative headquarters. In the 17th century, except the name of thanedar incidently mentioned in a dastak document issued by Aurangzeb in 1668 AD, there is no mention of any important noble holding charge of Bayana. It is also worth noting that contemporary European travellers account do not mention name of any administrator. It might thus be inferred that Bayana was no longer an important military station. This depreciation in the status of Bayana as a stronghold

possibly coincided with the Bayana tract losing its strategic importance following subjugation of south eastern Rajputana, Malwa (1562 AD) and Gujrat (1574 AD) by Akbar and finally the settlement made by Jahangir with Mewar (1622 AD).

Some time by the close of 16th century, Bayana further lost its administrative and military importance. But it enjoyed the status of one of the major trade centre, for it is the best agro product of indigo in the Mughal Empire and an important trade route was also passing through Bayana. Our evidence on agricultural production suggests that peasants of Bayana tract were producing almost all type of rabi and Kharif crops. But in 17th century, there is major change in crop pattern and peasants started cultivating and manufacturing indigo in each village of the Bayana tract. Number of indigo manufacturing plants are still surviving in different locations in the Bayana tract.

Archaeological remains surviving in and around Bayana give the impression that building were constructed on trabeate style, arcuate style and in some case combination of two style is prevalent. There are however a few buildings which have exclusively the Saracenic architecture. Most of the mosques and idgahs are covered

by flat roof and two mosques and tombs are surmounted by domes. Generally domes are shallow and surmounted by inverted lotus motif and pinnacle. Monotony of single dome is broken by other smaller domes in the main mosque of Sikandra township and by turrets with hemi-spherical head in the Lodi mosque and Kale Khan Ka Maqbara.

Arches in some buildings are designed in regional variation. Spear-head fringes in horse shoe type arch are introduced by Allauddin Khalji but in Ukha masjid (1320-AD) pointed arch of entrance gate and mihrab are decorated by spear head of fringes. Arches of Lodi building are technically gothic but side of arches have slightly deeper curves, which gives different look from those of earlier arches. Beauty of facade with arcade (series of eleven arches) of the main mosque of Sikandra township can be visualized by comparing it with the arcade of Jama masjid of Fatehpur Sikri ..

In converting the square chamber into circular, to provide circular base for dome, phase of transition is given. Here, it is important to point out that masons of the area were knowing the construction of the squinches. Square chamber are converted into circular with the help

of squinches in the main mosque of sikandra township and kale khan ka *maqbara.*

These buildings are constructed by red sand stone but we also find the use of yellow and grey stone most probably to break the monotony of red colour. Monuments are decorated by the different motifs: spear headed fringes in the arch, cusped arch, flower motif studded in spandrel, oriel window in tympanum, use of coloured tiles, arcade, multi-domed roofs, use of turrets, latticework with geometrical and floral designs, use of square, multi-edged and circular pillars decorated with flower and other motifs, use of multi-tier brackets and inscriptions engraved on structures etc.

Expansion of Bayana as an urban centre seems to have started with the foundation of a new walled city- Sultankot- at the same site where the pre-Ghorian settlement was present. During the first phase of its growth down to 1400 AD, this township is suggested by the surviving monuments of this period, radiated north-wards where Jhalar *baoli* (1320 AD) and a dam (*band/hauz*) was erected with the help of a masonry embankment for conserving rain water. In the second phase of the growth of Bayana township (1401-1526 AD), as indicated by the

monuments of this period at Sultankot and also by those expanding in its south-west direction towards Vijaymandirgarh. This expansion took place during the 15th century under Ohdis and Lodis. It was during this time that township of Sikandara was established. The surviving monuments of the Mughal period (1527-1700 AD) give the impression that township expanded towards the east of the Sultankot across the river Gambhir upto village Brahmbad.

The outer-perimeters of the large urban settlement that grew around Sultankot were sought to be secured by establishing small strong points at different places. The present village Damdama and two sites known as Qila and Sher Garh are perhaps the remains of these strong outposts. But on the other hand the expansion of Bayana during the Mughal period was not protected by any worthwhile fortification.

APPENDIX -A

NOTE ON THE MAP OF BAYANA

An explanatory note on the map of Bayana township appended to this thesis is being given here. An attempt is made here to plot information relating to surviving monuments of the Sultanate and Mughal periods as well as information relating to the locality names on a map of Bayana town and its immediate suburbs.

In plotting the monuments, I have proceeded in the following manner.

The physical features of the plain, where Bayana's Sultanate and Mughal remains are located, had been traced from the Survey Sheets Number 53F/1 and 53F/5, based on survey done in 1968-69 and published under the direction of Mr. Hari Narayan, Surveyor General of India. These survey sheets are in scale, 1 cm = 500 mts.

On this out line map, I have tried to plot the location of these monuments of the medieval period ater dividing them into three distinct categories (a) monuments raised down to 1400 AD (b) monuments raised between 1401 and 1526 i.e. upto the end of Lodi period, and (c) monuments

of Mughal period 1527-1700: For this categorization only those structures are taken which could be roughly dated either with the help of inscriptions found on them or could be identified to one of these phases on the basis of architectural features or in a few cases where local tradition or place name study suggest rough dates for some of these monuments.

The monuments (a) down to 1400 (b) 1401-1526, and (c) 1526-1700 are indicated by symbols that vary from phase to phase. Monuments and remains of phase 'a' are represented by a small circle (0), while 'b' and 'c' are represented by a square (◻) and a crossed square (⊠) respectively. In addition to one of the above symbols, the extension of the structure is indicated by reproducing the row of juxtaposed paranthesis marks in the survey sheet for indicating dams and embankments.

Each of the monument represented on the maps is also given a serial number in chronological order.

APPENDIX-B

INSCRIPTIONS

I am giving the text and English translation of the Sangkrit and Persian inscriptions found on the remains. On the basis of these inscriptions I have listed many of these monuments in chronological order. The text of these inscriptions are mostly consulted from published epigraphical literature and research papers.

In foot notes to the English translation of the inscriptions, an attempt is made to identify the places and individuals as well as dates mentioned in the text.

1. YAUDHEYAS INSCRIPTION IN VIJAYMANDIGARH[1]:

This Sanskrit inscription was put up by one of the rulers of the Yaudheya tribe in Vijaymandirgarh. But at present, I could not locate this published inscription in Vijaymandirgarh. Existence of Yaudheya tribe in the Bayana-region can be corroborated with the reference of "Allahabad Posthumous Stone Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta", where Yaudheya tribe is included among the subjugated tribes of the period (325-380). Words mentioned in the text, Mahasenapati and Maharaja of the tribe, show that it was inscribed some time before the subjugation of the Yaudhey tribe by Samudragupta.

TEXT-[2]

1.Siddham (II*) Yaudh (e)ya-gana-puraskritasya maharaja-mahasenapateh pu....

2.Brahmana-purogam ch=adhishthanarh Sarir-adi-kusalarh prishtva likhaty=Asti Rasma....

3. ....

TRANSLATION 2

Perfection has been attained! Of the Maharaja and Mahasenapati, who has been made the leader of the Yaudheya tribe.. and having asked the settlement, headed by the Brahmans, as to the health of (their) bodies & C., writes-"There is.....

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1. CII Vol.III, pp.251, 252.
2. CII Vol.III, p. 252.

2. STONE PILLAR INSCRIPTION OF VISHNUVARDHANA IN VIJAYMANDIRGARH:[1]

This sacrificial pillar (Yupa), carrying this Sanskrit inscription, is located to the south of mazina[2] inside the Vijaymandirgarh. It was set up by Vishnuvardhana, a feudatory of Gupta king Kumargupta I (415-455), after the ceremony of the Pundarika sacrifice in 428.

TEXT

1. Siddham Kriteshu chaturshu varsha-sateshy=ashtavinseshu 400 20 8.
2. Phalguna(na) bahulasya panchadassyam=etasyam-purvvayam (1*).
3. Kritau pundarike yupo=yam=pratishthapitas=suppratishthitarajya-namadheyena.

   Sri Vishnuvarddhanena Varikena Yasovarddhana-sat-puttrena Yasorata-sat-pauttrena Vyaghrarata-sat-prapauttrena
4. Sriyajna-dharmma-ssreyo-bbhyudaya-yasah-kula-vansa-bhaga-bhog-adhivriddhaye (11*) Siddhir=astu Santir=astu jivap-uttrattavam-astv=ishta-kam-avaptir-=astu sra(sra) ddha-vitte syatam=iti (11*).

1. CII Vol, III, pp. 253-254.
2. See Monument no.12.

TRANSLATION[1]

Perfection has been attained ! Four centuries of years, together with the twenty-eighth (year), (or in figures) 400 (ana) 20 (ana) 8, having been accomplished, on the fifteenth lunar day of the dark fortnight of (the month Phalguna; on this (lunar day), (specified) as aforesaid :-

(Line 3)- On the ceremony of the pundarika-sacrifice (having been performed), this sacrificial post has been caused to be set up by the Varika, the illustrious Vishnu Vardhana, whose royalty and name are well established, who is the excellent son of Yasovardhana; (and) the excellent son's son of Yasorata; (and) the excellent son of the son's son of Vyaghraratha,-for the purpose of increasing (his) splendour, sacrifices, religion, welfare (in the other world), prosperity, fame, family, lineage, good fortune, and enjoyment.

(L.4)-Let there be success ! Let there be increase! Let there be tranquility! Let there be the condition of (his) having a son who shall live!. Let there be the attainment of desires that are wished for! May there be faith and wealth!-

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1. CII, Vol. III, pp 253-254.

3. WELL :

There is a bilingual inscription on the stone alab fixed into the wall of the well[1] located near Usha Masjid in Bhitri Muhallah (identified as Sultankot) of Bayana town. Sanskrit text is missing and Presian text of the inscription is published[2] by G. Yazdami.

Translation[3]

"In the name of God the most merciful and compassionate. The clearance of well..... which was built one hundred and fifty years ago[4], and of wards during the reign of Muhammad Hazi (?) was choked, and filled up with stones... and people suffered there by commenced on the first of the auspicious month of Ramzan, in the year 669 AH and was completed by the end of same month. During the reign of the lord of word, the king of the mankind Ghayasuddin Waldin, the shadow of the God in all the world, may God perpetuate his kingdom, and during the regime of the exalted Khan, the Malik of the Maliks of the east, Nusrat Khan, muqta of khitta Bayana, may God preserve

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1. See Chapter IV, part VIII, Monument no.6.
2. EI-A&P 1937-50, pp.5,6.
3. Ibid.
4. 1271 (date of clearance of well) -150 = 1121 date of construction of well.

his dignity and prostrate his enemies, through the effort of the humble servant, Ibrahim Abubakar Naushanwan ----- preserve.........written...... on the above date. God is best known".

4) Kazion-ki-Masjid

This mosque was built by Abdul Malik during the reign of Alauddin Khalji, in 1305 AD = 705 AH), in the hill region (Sultankot). It is not surviving at present but it was existing in Bhitri Muhalla of Bayana town with an inscription when Alexander Cunningham visited Bayana in 1882-83.

Text

١ـ قال النبی علیه السلام من بنی مسجد الله تعالی لوکمثل مفحص قطاة

٢ـ بنی الله له بیتا فی الجنة بحکم هذا الخبر بنی وجود عمارة هذا
المسجد البشر

٣ـ بعد ما اندرستا وابدع بعد ما انطمستا فی عهد سلطنت اعلی سلاطین
العرب والعجم صاحب

٤ـ التاج والخاتم ظل الله فی العالم علا الدنیا والدین عرش الاسلام

٥ـ والمسلمین المسه ( ) الی الله سکندر الثانی ـــــ اهل الایمان
ابی المظفر محمد شاه السلطان

٦ـ لازالت اعلام دولته منصورة اضعف عباد الله الهاری عبدالملک بن
ابی بکر

٧ـ البخاری الملقب بمغیث الدین ـــــ تقبل الله منه فی الغره
من المحرم سنه خمس وستماته / سبعمائه

Translation[1] :

The Prophet has said, who builds a mosque for the great God, even by excavating the side of a hill (?) for him, God will prepare a place in paradise. It is related that mosque and well were built (and were repaired) in good style, after they have become dilapidated, in the reign of the greatest of the emperors of Arabia and Ajam, the master of the crown and seal, the shadow of God on earth, the splendour of the world and religion, the supporter of Islam, and Moselmans, al-Masud, a second Alexander, the protector of helpless. Abu-ul-Muzaffar-Muhammad Shah, the Sultan, by the weakest of the creature of God. Abdul Malik, son of Abubakar Bukhara, known by the title of Mughis-ut-Hakim, in the hill region (Jabul-ut-Khitah). May God accept him. On the 1st Muharram, in the year 705 AH = 1305 AD.

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1. RTER, Vol. XX, p.76.

5. JHALAR BAOLI :

Jhalar Baoli (step well) is located about 1 1/2 km. to the north-east of Bhitri Muhalla (Sultankot) across the railway line. Originally it was carrying two inscriptions i) over the north-east doorway and ii) over the south-east doorway. At the time of an Irani scholar Mehrad Shokoohy's visit some time before 1986 the inscriptions were present. But at present these inscriptions are not in the original position. One of the stone slabs carrying the inscription is lying in an adjoining field. It was built by Malik Kafur Sultani in 1320 AD (=720 AH) during the reign of Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah.

Text

North east entrance

١ـ (امر بنا‌ء هذه العمارة فى عهد السلطان العالى العادل مولى ملوك
الترك والعرب والعجم قطب الدنيا والدين (

٢ـ غوث الاسلام والمسلمين وارث خلافة دارد وسليمان ابوالمظفر خليفة
الله مبارك شاه السلطان بن السلطان

٣ـ خلدالله خلافته العبد الراجى الى رحمة الرحمانى كافور السلطانى تقبل
الله منه فى سنه سمان عشرو سبعمايه تم

South east entrance

۱- درزمان ملک سلطان الزمانه قطب دین   ملک دارالخلافة شهریار بحر و بر

۲- بندهٔ درگاه او کافور سلطانی بگفت   تا شد این باثین بنا با این لطافت درگذر

۳- چهار در چهار گنبد بنگر و تاریخ آن   سال وماه از سال هجرت هفصد و هژده شمر

Translation:[1]

i) Over the north-east doorway: "The helper of Islam and of moselmans, of David Soleman, Abi-ut Muzaffar, Khilafat ullah, Mubarak Shah Sultan son of Sultan, may God prolong his reign, the slave, hopeful of the mercy of God, Kafur Sultani".

ii) Over the south-east doorway; "The reign of the emperor of the world, the head of religion, the master of Calipah (dar-ul-khalifat), ruler of the earth and sea, the slave of his court, Kafur Sultani, built this sweet water reservoir by the road side, behind its four doors and four domes, and calculated its date in the hijra year 720 AH (=1320 AD)".

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1. RTER, Vol. XX, p.69.

(6) Ohd Khan's Tomb-

Tomb of Ohd Khan is located in the graveyard. At present it is in ruined condition. A persian inscription records the date of his death as 15th Ramzan 824 AH (=13th September 1421 AD).

Text

Plate A

۱- چهارده طاس زشنبه پانزده ازمه صیام

۲- شد اسیری خاکی تربت اوحد خان جهان .

Plate B

سال هشتصد بیست چهارم کز احل آمد پیام

کز ( ) امورش سرکشان کردند اطاعت دوام

Translation:[1]

"Fourteen hours had passed from saturday, the 15th of the month of Ramzan in the year eight hundred and twenty four when the death came".

ii) "In the dust of grave because captive Ahadd the Khan of the world, whose orders champions always used to obey".

---

1. RTER, Vol. XX, p-71.

(7) <u>MAZINA OR MINAR</u> :

Located to the north of the stone Pillar (<u>yupa</u>) of Vishnuvardhan in the Vijaymandirgarh. It was built by Daud Khan in 1447 AD, a ruler of the Ahaddi family who ruled ruled over Bayana till 1456 A.D. The <u>Minar</u> carries a persian inscription.

Text

Above the entrance

Right side

اشاربنا هذه المناره المارکه مسند العالی

Left side

والمجمع المعالی اعظم همایون داود خان

Right side

بن مسند عالی محمد خان بن مسندعالی اوحد خان بن مسندعالی معین خان صدیقی

المعروف

Left side

بالاوحدی خلد ملکه فی سنه احدی و ستین وثمانمایه   ۸۶۱

Southern Jamb of the entrance

۱ـ خدای عزوجال بران بنده رحمت کنادکی بنیت دعا گو (نه) ی مسلمانان معمار این مناره منوره فاتحه نخواند

۲ـ امر عماره هذه المناره المبارکه العبد الضعیف النحیف الراجی الی رحمة الله تعالی مفید خان عقدا

Eastern Jamb of the entrance

بناء هذه المناره فی عهد السلطان القایم العادل ناصرالدنیا والدین ظل الله
فی العالمین محمد شا خلد الله ملکه مسند عالی اعظم همایون داود خان ابن
خان المرحوم المغفورمحمد خان طاب ثراه جعل رالجنة مارا (   )

Round the first tier of the mazina

بنى هذه المنارة المباركه مسند عالى ومنصب معالى خان جهان تهمتن كمبهان

ناصر لواي الشريعة هادم اركان البدعتمه كامل العز والوقار شاطر الستم والاعتساف

وقامع الفجره والمشركين (ما) نع الكفره والمتمردين قاصر اعداد (يه) ن ودولة

حافظ اولياء ملك وملت سراج الدولت والدين اعظم همايون داود خان بن

محمد خان بن اوحد خان بن معين خان شمس اولياء صديقى مدالله عمره ودولته

<u>Translation:</u>[1]

Semicircular Inscription "This minar was built during the reign of Sultan, the firm, the just, Nasir-ud-dunya-wa-uddin, the most mighty and just Sultan, the shadow of God on the earth, Muhammad Shah, may God prolong his reign, by his highness (<u>Masnad Ala</u>), the most auspicious Daud Khan, son of the late lord blessed Muhammad Khan, may God have mercy on him, and give him place in paradise". Two horizontal lines- i) "This holy <u>minar</u> was ordered to be built by his highness, the bestower of life and of rank, the most auspicious Daud Khan, son of his highness Ahadd Khan, son of his highness Muin Khan Sidiki commonly known as Ahaddi".

Siddiqi

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1. <u>RTER</u> Vol. XX, p.81.

ii) May God bestow his blessings on that man who offers his prayer for the soul of the architect of this beautiful <u>minar</u>, which has been built for the calling to prayer to Musalmans. The builder of this holy <u>minar</u> was the weak and insignificant slave of God, the hopeful of his mercy, Mufid Khan, May God forgive him".

8) BAOLI NEAR TALETI DARWAZA: It is located in the northern inner perimeter wall of the Vijaymandir-garh. A bilingual inscription-Sanskrit and Persian, confirms its being built by a Lodi noble, . Khan Khanan Farmauli in 1497 AD (=902 A H) during Sikandar Lodi's reign. This inscription is no longer in its place. An important point about this inscription is that the Sanskrit version refers to Bayana as Sripatha a name which occurs in pre-Ghorian Sanskrit inscription and other texts.

SANSKRIT TEXT

Siddhih srigancesaya namah yam brahmavedamtavido vadamti param prama (n) am g(a) rudam tam anye viy (a) dgate (h) karanam isvaramva tasmai namo vighnavina(s) anaya: yah ksa (m) tah kalikalakalpavita (P) i sah ccakr (i) cudamanih vidyanamdavinodasum daramatih vidv(ajlian (ai) Kasrayah tasya srimati mamgale vinayate Sri Khana Khanatra tu : vapi atra samagra yena racita samvarnyat am agata sakr (ta) samvatsare ( ) samin sri Vikramadityarajye samvat 1553 sake 1418 va(r)se asadhabadi 2, dvitiya ravivasare uttarasadhanakstre s(e)kha Mahammada musalamanavamse se kha Imada tasyatmajah khurumuji Sri Khanakhana Sripathasthane Vijemamdiragadhadurgarajya(?). ....Sri Ne Kanama gadhasya raksapata tasya.

i) Translation of the Sanskrit version-[1] "Homage to the remover of obstacles whom exponents of Veda and Vedanta refer to as highest authority, other as Garuda, or cause of the motion of the Heaven of God".

"Great-jewel of ruler, he who is merciful, the cornucopia of the Kali age, he with a mind embellished by recreation devoted to the joy of learning. In the cynosire of the learned. It is in this felicitous domain that the Sri Khan-Khanan goes about his duties by whom a stepwell has here been completed that merits celebration".

"It was built in this year in the Vikramaditya Era. In the year 1553 AD, in the Saka year 1418 AD, day 2 (second) of the waning moon in Asadha, on Sunday, in the lunar mension Uttarashadha, affidavits of the Superintendent of Vijaymandirgarh. Sri Nekanama (?).......the governorship (?) of fort Vijaymandirgarh in Sirpathasthana of Kumarji Sri Khan-khanan, son of Sekh Imad, in the muslim dynasty of Sekh Mahammad".

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1. Corpus Inscriptionam Iranicarrum, Part IV, Vol. XLIX, p.30.

1

منت ایزد را که درعهد سکندار جهان   داور جمشید عصر و سرور خسرو نشان

آنکه از رای منیرش روی عالم را ضیا ست   وانکه از خلق الطیفش هست خوشبو عنبران

برمراد خانخانان کز صدای کوس او   در بیابانی نمانده شیر و در بر آهوان

میشود احرا زخیر حسبة الله زآن   باد راغی عزّ اسمه (ش) باد خیرش جاودان

خاصه باثین بعهد ش شد مرتب در حصار   کز زآب خمر راند روان

زاهتمام وافر و سعی بیک مختار ( )   -----پدید آب وصالی با بنان

هشتم از ماه صیام و نهصد و دو ید فزون   بد د نیزار هجرت پیغامبر آخر زمان

جودری بیک نایب وکتبه نیکنام

ii) Translation of Persian text:[1] "Praise be to God! in the time of ruler of the earth, equal to Jamshid and Khusrau, by whose counsels the world in enligh - tend, by whose good qualities the sweet basil (Zamzam) receives fragrance, at the sound of whose drum in the forest the lion flies before the antelope. In this time baoli was made.... on the 8the month of fasting in the year nine hundred and one after the flight of Muhammad (901 AH=1496 A.D.)".

1. RTER,XX, pp.87, 88.

9) RUINS OF A OHADI BUILDING :

Remains of double storeyed building carrying an inscription survives inside the compound of the Government High School located north west of Usha masjid in Bhitri muhalla (Sultankot). In the blurred inscription the expression nan-i Raygan (free bread) could be deciphered, which according to Mehrdad Shokoohy, suggests that this building was used as a hospice.[1]

Text

----- نان رائگان را از هرده نائی -----

----- درعهد دولت ----- الاسلام

1. Corpus Inscriptionam Iranicarum, Part IV. Vol. XL IX. pp.20,21.

10) MAZINA OR MINAR:

It is located at Bhitri muhalla (Sultankot) in Bayana town locally known as Ukha (Usha) minar. This minar carries an inscription which describe its building to Ibrahim Shah, son of Sikandar, son of Bahlol Shah, in 1517 AD (=923 A H) and completion to Nizam Khan in 1520 AD (=926 AH). On the floor of the minar a mason has carved the date of Samvat 1574 which began on the 23rd March 1517 AD corresponding to the hijra year 923 (=24 Jan. 1517 AD).

Text

قال النبی علیه السلام من بنی مناره فی مصرمن امصارالمسلمن لاحل اعلاء
كلمة الله تعالى بنبى له مصرافی الجنة

Middle section

لااله الله محمد رسول الله

Rectangular plate

دررمان دولت دوار دوران اوان   داورحمشيد عصرو خسروی رستم نشان
آنکه ازرای منیرش روی عالم را ضیاء ست   وانکه از خلق لطیفش هست خوشبو عمیران
شاه ابراهیم بن اسکندر بهلول شاه   کش سرد ترغابی ار خاقان وهم نوشیروان
می شود اجراء خیری حسبة لله زآن   باد راضی حق تعالی باد خیرش جاودان
اوبنا کرده مناره ازپی اعلاء صوت   ازبرای گفتن بانگ نمار ( ) هرزمان
بدبامرآمد مامور ضل الله دهر   مسند عالی نظام خان مجاهد خان بدان

بالیقین از حضرت پیغامبر آخر زمان

در شهور سته وعشرین ونهصد بد فزون

چون بپرسی ( ) چند بیتی بهر آن تاریخ نغز

حامد مسکین زبانش شد دوان زین سان از آن

با قصور طبع کرده است بوالعجب این ترجمه

پدر قارون نیست مسکین بنگر ای شاه جهان

11) LODI MOSQUE:

It is located in the present village of Sikandra 4 kms south west of Bayana. It is carrying a blurred inscription. Some time in eighties Mehrdad Shokoohy was able to decipher few words of the inscription which are "Masnad-i Ali Nizam Khan"[1].

Text

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

بنا كرد اين مسج (د) -------

نط -----------------

المعظم ------- (مسند عالی نظام خان)

بن مخاهد خان بن شه (س خان)

---

1. <u>Ibid</u>, p.22.

12) HOSPICE AND <u>BAOLI</u> OF SADULLAH :

This structure is located to the south east of Bhitri <u>muhalla</u> (Sultankot) in Bayana. An inscription on the beams of eastern part of the building corroborate Badauni and Abul Fazl's reference to Shaikh Sadullah.

Text

۱- بدوران جلال الدین محمد اکبرغازی که او با عدل واحسان درولایت
آمد خوالی

۲- درگاه چوکعبه خانقاهی شیخ سعدالله که قصرعالی اواز قصورافراشته خالی

۳- جوتاریخ بنای خانقاهش ازجستم خرد - خرد گفت آنکه تاریخش چو
کعبه خانقاه عالی

۴- درزمان شهر اکبر غاری که ملک شاهنشه آمد

۵- کرد شیخ سعدالله خانقاه چون کعبه آمد

٦- چون شهروتاریخ وفات خانقاه سعد الله آن

These are verses

TRANSLATION-[1] "During the reign of Jalaluddin Muhammad Ghazi he came with his heart and kindness of this place. The Ka'ba like shrine, the Khangah of Shaikh Sadullah the upper part of the structure is lifted free from fault. When, I sought the date of the foundation of the Khangah from wisdom; wisdom said that it's date is "ka'ba of the high khangah". During the reign of Akbar Ghazi who became the Emperor of the country. He made Shaikh Sadulah.. He came (to) the ka'ba like Khangah. For the month and date of his death: This is the Khangah of Sa"dullaha" (abjad AH: 988/1580-81 AD)".

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1. Z.A. Desai, "List of published Muslim Inscription of Rajasthan", The Researcher-A Bulletin of Rajasthan's Archaeology and Museum Vol.X-XI, year 1970-71, Ed. by R.C. Agrawal, Published by the Directorate of Archaeology and Museum, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1971; Three Inscriptions of Akbar's Reign From Bayana", p.317.

13) CUPOLA (CHHATRI) :

It is located to the south east of Bhitri muhalla (Sultankot) in Bayana and carries an inscription yielding the date 1602 AD(=1010 A H).

Text

تاریخ سنه ۱۰۱۰ حصرت شاه خلافت پناه اکبر بادشاه بعد ار

فتح دکن وداندیش ار این جا عبدا قرمودند العبد معصوم

نامی البکری

Translation :[1]

"Date : AH 1010 (1601-02 AD) His Majesty, Caliphate-protecting Akbar Padshah after the conquest of the Deccan and Dandesh (Khandesh) passed by this place (The scribe:) This slave, Ma'sum Nami'al Bakkari (of Bhakkar)".

1. "Three Inscriptions of Akbar's Reign From Bayana", p.317.

14) IDGAH of the Mughal Peiod:

This Idgah is located across the river Gambhir to the east of Bayana near Brahmbad village. It carries an inscription on one of the pillars of the southern side of the main gateway. This Idgah was possibly built during the reign of Akbar (1556-1605 AD) some time before 1598 AD which is earliest date in the above inscription put up by Masum Bakhari.

Text

۱۔ نامی بکشا چشم بعبرت درباب

۲۔ بنیاد زمانه همچو نقشیست براب

۳۔ باتو کویم که حاصل دنیا چیست

۴۔ بیداری یک زمان وباقی همه خواب

۱۔ قایل امیر محمد معصوم البکری

۲۔ مسکناً والترمذی اصلاً والباقی

۳۔ تخلصاً حرزه میرزان ۱۰۰۸

۱۰۰۷

Translation:[1]

"(Verses) Nami", realise by the opened eyes of insight that the foundation of time is like a picture drawn on water. I ask you what is to be gained from this world, (only this:) wakefulness of a moment and sleep for the rest of the time (ii) (Prose) composed (Lit. said) by Amir Muhammad Ma'sum al-Bakkari in humanity: originally from Tirmiz and poetic title al-Raqi. Written by Mirzan (?) 1008/1007 AH (1598-99 AD and 1599-1600 AD)".

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1. Ibid.

15) MARYAM ZAMANI'S <u>BAOLI</u> (STEP-WELL):

This baoli (Step-well) is located to the east of Bayana, across the river Gambhir, in village Brahmbad. It was built by Jahangir's mother Maryam Zamani in 1612-13 AD (=1022 AH). On the main gate of the building, there is a Persian inscription.

Text

۱ـ بعهد شاه نورالدین جهانگیر
جهان شد گلش ( ) ماتماهی

۲ـ بحکم مادرش مریم زمانی
و تابنده شد نور الهی

۳ـ مرتب گشت باغ و باولی دلکش
رغمرش خلد را شد چهره گاهی

۴ـ خرد گفت از پی تاریخ هجری
"سن ه عفت حلوس پادشاهی"

Translation:[1]

"During the reign of Shah Nuruddin Jahangir, the world became a garden by his benevolence. By the order of his mother, Maryam Zamani, the devine light became bright. There was built a <u>bagh</u> and a beautiful <u>baoli</u> which made paradise blush with shame. The intelligence said for the hijra date : "<u>Sun-i haft Julus Padshahi</u> (seventh regnal year of padshah) i.e. 1022 A.H. (=1612-13 AD).

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1. <u>Ibid</u>, p.318.

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